

Peddling Power

Part 4



Still footage from "9/11 State of Emergency"



Presidential order to shoot down Flight UA93

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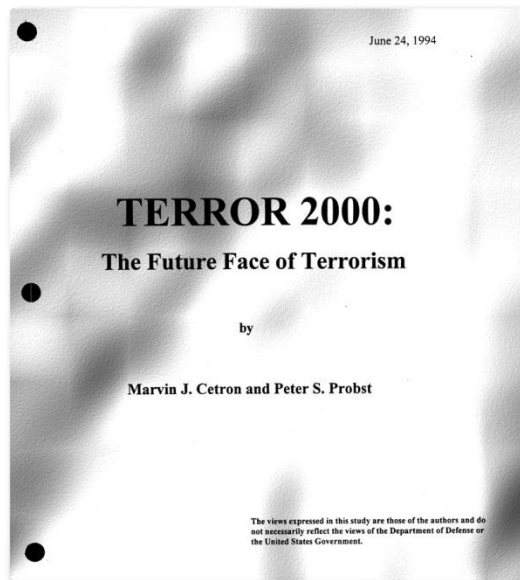
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¹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

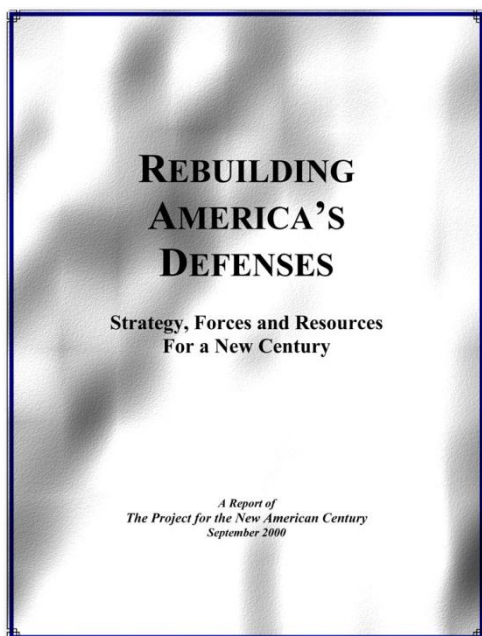
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“There is a story being constructed about these events.”

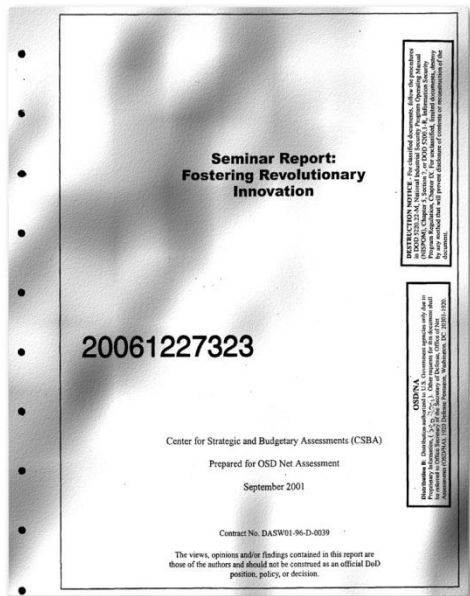
—Stan Goff (*Retired U.S. Army Special Forces Master Sergeant*)



A highly recognized Pentagon report, entitled: “Terror 2000,” was written in June 1994; it was compiled by 41 experts, some from the CIA, the FBI, the State Department, the Rand Corporation, an ex-KGB General, and the Israeli Intelligence. The report was “buried;” however, it outlined fictitious plot lines for simulations (played out like War Games) between American counterterrorism teams.



The Project for the New American Century, entitled in a report “Rebuilding America’s Defenses,” was written in the spring of 1997 and reprinted before the September 11 attacks. From its inception, the report has been concerned with the decline in the strength of America’s defenses, and in the problems this would create for the exercise of American leadership around the globe; ultimately, for the preservation of peace.



The Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA), conducted a seminar at the Jefferson Hotel in Washington, D.C., on February 11, 2000. Thereafter, a report entitled: “Fostering Revolutionary Innovation” (FRI) was published that dwelled along similar paths of concepts as the PNAC report mentioned above, and gave an identical example of a fatal attack like Pearl Harbor would be a necessity for the expansion to American military power, and not only.

Terror 2000

On August 9, 1998, the *USA Report* issued the following in an article: “A few years ago, the Pentagon’s secretive Office on Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict quietly buried one of the most comprehensive reports ever commissioned on the changing patterns of global terrorism.” The report was entitled “Terror 2000” which was compiled by 41 experts-including former ranking CIA, FBI, State Department and Rand Corp., officials, as well as an ex-KGB General and Israeli Intelligence Agent. All were “deemed too alarmist and far-fetched. Outrageous,” commented one CIA official.

The media article continued to say how “Even a sanitized version designed to promote public preparedness was axed. The only catch is that many of its predictions have since come true. Among them: International terrorism would reach American shores, potentially targeting a major U.S. financial center. Home-grown zealots would pose big-time threats to domestic security ‘Terror 2000’ outlined fictitious plot lines for simulations played out like War Games between U.S. counterterrorism teams. One centered on the release of a chemical nerve gas in the New York subway system, a scenario that proved eerily prescient when sarin was used in the Tokyo subway.”

In the “Terror 2000” report, there is a singular fact: Amongst the world’s deadliest terrorist groups nowhere is to be found Al-Qa’ida, nor any mention is made of Usama bin Laden.

Rebuilding America's Defenses (PNAC)

As the 20th century draws to a close, the United States stands as the world's most preeminent power. Having led the West to victory in the Cold War, America faces an opportunity and a challenge: Does the United States have the vision to build upon the achievement of past decades? Does the United States have the resolve to shape a new century favourable to American principles and interests? What we require is a military that is strong and ready to meet both present and future challenges; a foreign policy that boldly and purposefully promotes American principles abroad; and national leadership that accepts the United States' global responsibilities. Of course, the United States must be prudent in how it exercises its power. But we cannot safely avoid the responsibilities of global leadership of the costs that are associated with its exercise. America has a vital role in maintaining peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. If we shirk our responsibilities, we invite challenges to our fundamental interests. The history of the 20th century should have taught us that it is important to shape circumstances before crises emerge, and to meet threats before they become dire. The history of the past century should have taught us to embrace the cause of American leadership.

—From the Project's Founding Statement of Principles

The Project for the New American Century was established in the spring of 1997. From its inception, it has been concerned with the decline in the strength of America's defenses, and in the problems this would create for the exercise of American leadership around the globe and ultimately, for the preservation of peace.

It can hardly be disregarded, that Hollywood has portrayed in its movies America's defenses as unique. However, if one takes into perspective the events of 9/11, and how America's defenses reacted, Hollywood's version(s) are very much an illusion. Even those who debunk the 9/11 Truth Movement have confessed how not everything seen in movies is what actually happens. It is no coincidence then, that the PNAC project "has been concerned with the decline in the strength of America's defenses." As the report continues, this becomes more evident.

America's armed forces, it seemed, could either prepare for the future by retreating from its role as the essential defender of today's global security order, or it could take care of current business but be unprepared for tomorrow's threats and tomorrow's battlefields.

The unpreparedness of America's defenses was witnessed by the entire world on 9/11. But there is another aspect which should be taken into account: Should this Project for the New American Century begin to make minds think beyond the box they are enclosed

in, then perhaps a parallel reality of misconception could be created? This following paragraph from the PNAC report paints the military's lack of defense on that fatal day, to the letter.

But years of cuts in defense spending have eroded the American military's combat readiness, and put in jeopardy the Pentagon's plans for maintaining military superiority in the years ahead. Increasingly, the U.S. military has found itself undermanned, inadequately equipped and trained, straining to handle contingency operations, and ill-prepared to adapt itself to the revolution in military affairs.

In broad terms, we saw the project as building upon the defense strategy outlined by the Cheney Defense Department in the waning days of the Bush Administration.³ The Defense Policy Guidance (DPG) drafted in the early months of 1992 provided a blueprint for maintaining U.S. preeminence, precluding the rise of a great power rival, and shaping the international security order in line with American principles and interests. Leaked before it had been formally approved, the document was criticized as an effort by "cold warriors" to keep defense spending high and cuts in forces small despite the collapse of the Soviet Union; not surprisingly, it was subsequently buried by the new administration of Bill Clinton.⁴

Moreover, the American public and its elected representatives have become increasingly aware of the declining state of the U.S. military. News stories, Pentagon reports, congressional testimony and anecdotal accounts from members of the armed services paint a disturbing picture of an American military that is troubled by poor enlistment and retention rates, shoddy housing, a shortage of spare parts and weapons, and diminishing combat readiness.

The PNAC report continues to entail the following as a "need to" do and establish four core missions for U.S. military forces. All four "core missions" are still ongoing.

1. Defend the American homeland.
2. Fight and decisively win multiple, simultaneous major theater wars.
3. Perform the "constabulary" duties associated with shaping the security environment in critical regions.
4. Transform U.S. forces to exploit the "revolution in military affairs."

The report continues to explain that in order to carry out these core missions, "we need to provide sufficient force and budgetary allocations." In particular, the United States must:

³ George Herbert Walker Bush (b.1924).

⁴ (b.1946).

- (a) Maintain nuclear strategic superiority, basing the U.S. nuclear deterrent upon a global, nuclear net assessment that weighs the full range of current and emerging threats, not merely the U.S.-Russia balance.
- (b) Restore the personnel strength of today's force to roughly the levels anticipated in the "Base Force" outlined by the Bush Administration, an increase in active-duty strength from 1.4 million to 1.6 million.
- (c) Reposition U.S. forces to respond to 21st century strategic realities by shifting permanently-based forces to Southeast Europe and Southeast Asia, and by changing naval deployment patterns to reflect growing U.S. strategic concerns in East Asia.
- (d) Modernize current U.S. forces selectively, proceeding with the F-22 program while increasing purchases of lift, electronic support and other aircraft; expanding submarine and surface combatant fleets; purchasing Comanche helicopters and medium-weight ground vehicles for the Army, and the V-22 Osprey "tilt-rotor" aircraft for the Marine Corps.
- (e) cancel "roadblock" programs such as the Joint Strike Fighter, CVX aircraft carrier, and Crusader howitzer system that would absorb exorbitant amounts of Pentagon funding while providing limited improvements to current capabilities. Savings from these canceled programs should be used to spur the process of military transformation.
- (f) Develop and deploy global missile defenses to defend the American homeland and American allies, and to provide a secure basis for U.S. power projection around the world.
- (g) Control the new "international commons" of space and "cyberspace," and pave the way for the creation of a new military service – U.S. Space Forces – with the mission of space control.
- (h) Exploit the "revolution in military affairs" to insure the long-term superiority of U.S. conventional forces. Establish a two-stage transformation process which (1) maximizes the value of current weapons systems through the application of advanced technologies, and, (2) produces more profound improvements in military capabilities, encourages competition between single services and joint-service experimentation efforts.

(i) Increase defense spending gradually to a minimum level of 3.5 to 3.8 percent of gross domestic product, adding \$15 billion to \$20 billion to total defense spending annually.

Fulfilling these requirements is essential if America is to retain its militarily dominant status for the coming decades. “Conversely, the failure to meet any of these needs must result in some form of strategic retreat.” The document goes into a few ways to “‘manage’ increasingly large risks: Paying for today’s needs by shortchanging tomorrow’s; withdrawing from constabulary missions to retain strength for large-scale wars; ‘choosing’ between presence in Europe or presence in Asia; and so on. These are bad choices. They are also false economies.”

The report does not elaborate to whom “these are bad choices,” or to what corporations/bodies these portray “false economies” to; but under Section II: Four Essential Missions, a descriptive section tells of “America’s global leadership, and its role as the guarantor of the current great-power peace, relies upon the safety of the American homeland; the preservation of a favourable balance of power in Europe, the Middle East and surrounding energy producing region, and East Asia; and the general stability of the international system of nation-states relative to terrorists, organized crime, and other ‘non-state actors.’” Should America not be able to handle these essential missions, or “a retreat from any one of these requirements would call America’s status as the world’s leading power into question. As we have seen, even a small failure like that in Somalia or a halting and incomplete triumph as in the Balkans can cast doubt on American credibility.” The latter concept was also mentioned by Deputy Defense Secretary, Paul Wolfowitz, during his visit to NATO Headquarters on September 26, 2001.

During his visit, Mr. Wolfowitz indicated the possible long-term impact the September 11, 2001, attack may have on the Alliance. He reportedly urged the allies to take seriously the threat that future terrorist attacks could make use of biological or chemical weapons. He said, “I think we all agree now that counter-terrorism has to be a major alliance priority.”⁵ He also warned the allies that the US administration’s new emphasis on combating terrorism world-wide could eventually result in the USA reducing some of its contributions to current NATO operations in the Balkans.⁶ The PNAC report insists on the following points:

America must defend its homeland. During the Cold War, nuclear deterrence was the key element in homeland defense; it remains essential. But the new century has brought with it new challenges. While reconfiguring its nuclear force, the United

⁵ International Herald Tribune, September 27, 2001.

⁶ House of Commons Research Paper 01/72, October 3, 2001: “11 September 2001: The response.”

States also must counteract the effects of the proliferation of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction that may soon allow lesser states to deter U.S. military action by threatening U.S. allies and the American homeland itself. Of all the new and current missions for U.S. armed forces, this must have priority.

How can this mission (to defend the homeland) be brought into effect, when there has been no threat to the homeland for decades, and probably there never had been such a threat since the civil war, could be that four airliners would be hijacked, then crash into U.S. symbols, killing over 3,000 Americans around four major States; this would trigger such a concept from theory to action. Since “this must have priority,” it should be implemented as the first mission. The next mission, always according to the report:

Second, the United States must retain sufficient forces able to rapidly deploy and win multiple simultaneous large-scale wars and also to be able to respond to unanticipated contingencies in regions where it does not maintain forward-based forces. This resembles the “two-war” standard that has been the basis of U.S. force planning over the past decade. Yet this standard needs to be updated to account for new realities and potential new conflicts.

More or less, this second mission describes how the U.S. needs military forces sufficient to deter, and possibly even fight wars in two places at the same time. According to a 4-month prior 9/11 memorandum, dated May 11, 2001, from Gary Schmitt and Tom Donnelly, with subject *Defense & The Two-War Standard*: “The Pentagon held its collective breath. The hour that the brass and the permanent bureaucracy alike have dreaded for months had finally arrived: Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was on his way to the White House to brief the president on a new blueprint for the U.S. armed forces. To be sure, there are many devils in the details of the new plan still to be worked out. The administration will begin to reveal them in congressional testimony in the coming week, and President Bush is slated to give a major defense address at the Naval Academy May 25. But it is already clear from news accounts that the defense secretary is considering replacing the policy that has guided U.S. defense planners since the end of the Cold War: Retaining a force capable of rapidly and decisively conducting two large regional wars.”

Over the past decade, this “two-war standard” has been both a blessing and a curse on the Defense Department. On the positive side, it has provided a minimum level of capability below which U.S. military forces would not be reduced. In the absence of the Soviet threat, retaining the two-war capability was intended as an expression of America’s desire to lead the way in creating a new security order. As Colin Powell put it when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the two-war standard was a sign

saying, “Superpower lives here.” For a military establishment then nearing free-fall, the standard provided a solid floor.

Since then, however, the two-war standard also has become a rallying point against attempts to reform the military internally. What began as a measure of overall military capability calcified into a fixation on two particular past and potential future wars: A North Korean invasion and a repeat of the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. As the U.S. military faced new threats, acquired new constabulary missions, and even as the U.S. Air Force launched an unanticipated operation of “regional war” proportions in Kosovo, Pentagon planners seemed to keep their heads “buried deep in the Desert Storm sand.” George Bush campaigned for president on a promise to reform the Pentagon. Rumsfeld and Bush would not be the first to try to walk away from the two-war standard. Indeed, Clinton and his three defense secretaries all tried and failed to do so. In 1993, the late Les Aspin floated a “win-hold-win” approach to solving the two-war dilemma; his idea was that air power could halt a second invader while ground and joint forces won the first war and then redeployed to the second. When this idea was revealed in the press (and to angry allies), the Clinton administration quickly disavowed “win-hold-win.” The two-war standard thus was enshrined as the measure of U.S. military preeminence, and subsequent attempts to lower the standard failed, in large part thanks to the complaints of the Republican Congress.

Yet while the two-war standard remained official American policy, it was also apparent that the United States no longer had a force that met the standard. What became known as the “strategy-resources” gap metastasized to the point where even Clinton administration officials estimated it to be \$100 billion per year. Not only was the active-duty force too small, but modernization slowed to a crawl, force readiness fell, military pay scales lagged, the quality of military life declined, and innovation was stifled.

These are the many problems that have provoked the Bush administration’s “strategic review” and provided the impetus behind replacing the two-war standard. But if Secretary Rumsfeld is to succeed where his predecessors have failed, he must define a new but convincing way to maintain American military dominance and the world leadership that rests upon it. In the past, getting rid of the two-war standard has been a slogan for transformation zealots willing to make deep force cuts to pay for new weapons. But that would be robbing Peter to pay Paul; the real solution is to retain an adequate force and to increase defense spending.

The two-war standard, for all its drawbacks, does express an elemental truth about what it means to be the world’s “sole superpower.” The Pentagon’s own 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review expressed it well: “If the United States were to forego its ability to defeat aggression in more than one theater at a time, our standing as a global power, as the

security partner of choice, and [as] the leader of the international community, would be called into question. Indeed, some allies would undoubtedly read a one-war capability as a signal that the United States, if heavily engaged elsewhere, would no longer be able to help defend their interests.” Anything less than a two-war capability tends to become, in effect, a no-war capability.

There is no denying that the canonical version of the two-war standard needs to be reviewed. A Chinese strike against Taiwan looms as likely and as demanding as any other major regional conflict, yet this scenario is nowhere accounted for in Pentagon force planning. And despite a decade’s worth of no-fly-zone and other constabulary duties, there has yet to be a formal reckoning of these requirements for sizing U.S. forces. The concern is that the administration will abandon the two-war standard without simultaneously offering a substitute. The burden of proof now falls to President Bush and Secretary Rumsfeld to set for a new standard that is an unambiguous expression of his commitment to restore the military strength needed to maintain American global leadership. They need to remind both our allies and our adversaries that a superpower still lives here.

CNN

Rumsfeld seeks to scrap “two-war” standard

*June 21, 2001*⁷

U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told Congress Thursday that he wants to scrap the current “two-war” standard that has formed the basis for U.S. military planning for the past decade, but he’s not sure he has come up with anything better. Testifying before both the Senate and House Armed Services committees, Rumsfeld said, “Let me underscore that we have not decided on a new strategy. We are considering and testing this concept and variance of that strategy against the current one. I must add, however, that the current strategy can’t be said to be working because of the shortfalls which I described. So it seems to me we owe it to ourselves to ask the question, what might be better?” Rumsfeld said he is working with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and top military commanders to come up with a new strategy by the end of the summer. That strategy, he said, would be both “threat-based and capabilities-based.” It would involve “using a threat-based planning to address nearer-term threats while turning increasingly to a capabilities-based approach to make certain that we develop forces prepared for the longer-term threats that are less easily understood,” Rumsfeld said.

He outlined problems he said are currently undermining the ability of the U.S. military to meet the two-war commitment. “We have underfunded and overused our forces,” he

⁷ [http://liveweb.archive.org/http://articles.cnn.com/2001-06-21/politics/rumsfeld.twowar_1_rumsfeld-major-theater-war-move-forces?_s=PM:ALLPOLITICS]

said. “We find that to meet acceptable levels of risks, we’re short a division; we’re short of airlift. We have been underfunding aging infrastructure and facilities. We are short high-demand and low-density assets. The aircraft fleet is aging at growing cost to maintain. ⁸ The Navy is declining in numbers. And we’re steadily falling below acceptable readiness standards.”

Joint Chiefs Chairman Gen. Hugh Shelton said the United States currently lacks enough “strategic lift” or transportation capability to fight two major wars at once. Our major theater war capabilities are really only one in the area of strategic lift. We can move forces into one area, but in order to fight in a second one we also have to have the capability to swing forces back in the other direction,” Shelton said.

Nevertheless, Rumsfeld said he feels the United States can still win two wars at once, but not as easily as it might have a decade ago. “I have no doubt that, should two nearly simultaneous conflicts occur, we would prevail. But the erosion in the capability and the force means that the risks we would face today and tomorrow are notably higher than they would have been when the “Two MTW” [Major Theater War] standard was established.”

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Levin, D-Michigan, warned Rumsfeld that the Bush administration’s plans to accelerate development of missile defenses might have to take a back seat in order to pay for improvements in military readiness and quality of life. “I think you may find that in some places we will be exceeding your requests and may be changing some of your priorities,” Levin said as he closed the hearing. “You may find some of your priorities, indeed, for little things like missile defense, changed in order to focus on the things that you just talked about.”

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The third and fourth missions in the PNAC report describe the following.

Third, the Pentagon must retain forces to preserve the current peace in ways that fall short of conducting major theater campaigns. A decade’s experience and the policies of two administrations have shown that such forces must be expanded to meet the needs of the new, long-term NATO mission in the Balkans, the continuing no-fly-zone and other missions in Southwest Asia, and other presence missions in vital regions of East Asia. These duties are today’s most frequent missions, requiring forces configured for combat but capable of long-term, independent constabulary operations.

⁸ The same applied to the Tower complex, which was a dying dinosaur.

⁹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

Finally, the Pentagon must begin now to exploit the so-called ‘revolution in military affairs,’ sparked by the introduction of advanced technologies into military systems; this must be regarded as a separate and critical mission worthy of a share of force structure and defense budgets.

It was agreed that “current American armed forces are ill prepared to execute these four missions.” In order they meet “the requirements of the four new missions highlighted above, the United States must undertake a two-stage process,” as opposed to a “two-war” standard.

1. Rebuild today’s force, ensuring that it is equal to the tasks before it: Shaping the peacetime environment and winning multiple, simultaneous theater wars; these forces must be large enough to accomplish these tasks without running the “high” or “unacceptable” risks it faces now.
2. Seriously embark upon a transformation of the Defense Department. This itself will be a two-stage effort: For the next decade or more, the armed forces will continue to operate many of the same systems it now does, organize themselves in traditional units, and employ current operational concepts. However, this transition period must be a first step toward more substantial reform. Over the next several decades, the United States must field a global system of missile defenses, divine ways to control the new “international commons” of space and cyberspace, and build new kinds of conventional forces for different strategic challenges and a new technological environment.

To conclude, in Section V: Creating Tomorrow’s Dominant Force, the report stated: “In general, to maintain American military preeminence that is consistent with the requirements of a strategy of American global leadership, tomorrow’s U.S. armed forces must meet three new missions.” These missions would be the following.

1. Global missile defenses. A network against limited strikes, capable of protecting the United States, its allies and forward-deployed forces, must be constructed. This must be a layered system of land, sea, air and space based components.
2. Control of space and cyberspace. Much as control of the high seas – and the protection of international commerce – defined global powers in the past, so will control of the new “international commons” be a key to world power in the future. An America incapable of protecting its interests or that of its allies in space or the “info sphere” will find it difficult to exert global political leadership.

3. Pursuing a two-stage strategy for transforming conventional forces. In exploiting the “revolution in military affairs,” the Pentagon must be driven by the enduring missions for U.S. forces. This process will have two stages: Transition, featuring a mix of current and new systems; and true transformation, featuring new systems, organizations and operational concepts. This process must take a competitive approach, with services and joint-service operations competing for new roles and missions. Any successful process of transformation must be linked to the services, which are the institutions within the Defense Department with the ability and the responsibility for linking budgets and resources to specific missions.

Fostering Revolutionary Innovation (FRI) Report

The FRI report was produced from the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA). At their seminar, entitled “Fostering Revolutionary Innovation” held at the Jefferson Hotel in Washington, D.C., on February 11, 2000, the Office of Net Assessment in the Office of the Secretary of Defense sponsored the event and participants for discussion were:

Frank Finelli	(The Carlyle Group)
Eliot Cohen	(Johns Hopkins SAIS)
Owen Cote	(Massachusetts Institute for Technology)
Stephen Rosen	(Harvard University)
Karl Hasslinger	(OSD Net Assessment)
Jan Van Tol	(Navy Staff)
Barry Watts	(Northrop-Grumman Analysis Center)
Pat Larkey	(Carnegie-Mellon University)
Robert Work	(Office of the Secretary of the Navy)

The discussions covered “several reasons why discontinuous change seems unlikely on our current path.” The reasons most frequently cited included:

- The absence of a future warfare vision that is clear, convincing, and broadly communicated.
- A low sense of urgency within the defense establishment for transforming what is already the world’s premier military force.
- The paucity of innovative, transformational leaders within the Department of Defense that are willing to take risks.

The FRI report points out, “In the view of several seminar participants, without an all-out campaign to increase the sense of urgency for change, transformation will not even ‘get out of the blocks’ until the defense community is shocked by an exogenous event of some kind. For example, a ‘Pearl Harbor’ in space or the actual employment of ‘anti-access’ capabilities against U.S. or allied forces attempting to intervene in a regional crisis. By that time, however, the U.S. military may no longer have the option of gradual change, but would need to ‘recreate’ itself quickly, which be both more disruptive institutionally and uncertain in outcome.”

This report, published much later than the PNAC report in 1997, dwelled along similar paths of thinkers and concepts of the latter report which has been discussed many times during these past ten years, with many examples given. Little is known how both reports give the identical example of a fatal attack like Pearl Harbor as being a necessity for expansion to military powers, and not only. As to the conclusion of the FRI report, the “transformation imperative” they decided upon, was not much different than that which the PNAC Report concluded with:

The critical task for defense planning over the next several decades, therefore, is to preserve U.S. military superiority by adapting to emerging challenges and exploiting new opportunities before potential competitors. Failure to move through periods of revolutionary change in warfare ahead of competitors has historically been costly to the strategic position of leading powers. A shock resulting from the asymmetric exploitation of the RMA by potential adversaries could have strategic and political repercussions analogous to those associated with the loss of our nuclear monopoly in 1949 or the attack on Pearl Harbor. To avoid this outcome, the Department of Defense should craft a strategy for anticipatory, discontinuous change of the U.S. military.

Bordering upon these concepts and ideas in 1997 and 2000, the disastrous attacks against the U.S. months later supplied the solution “to preserve U.S. military superiority.”

U.S. War

Historical Cost (in 2007 dollars)

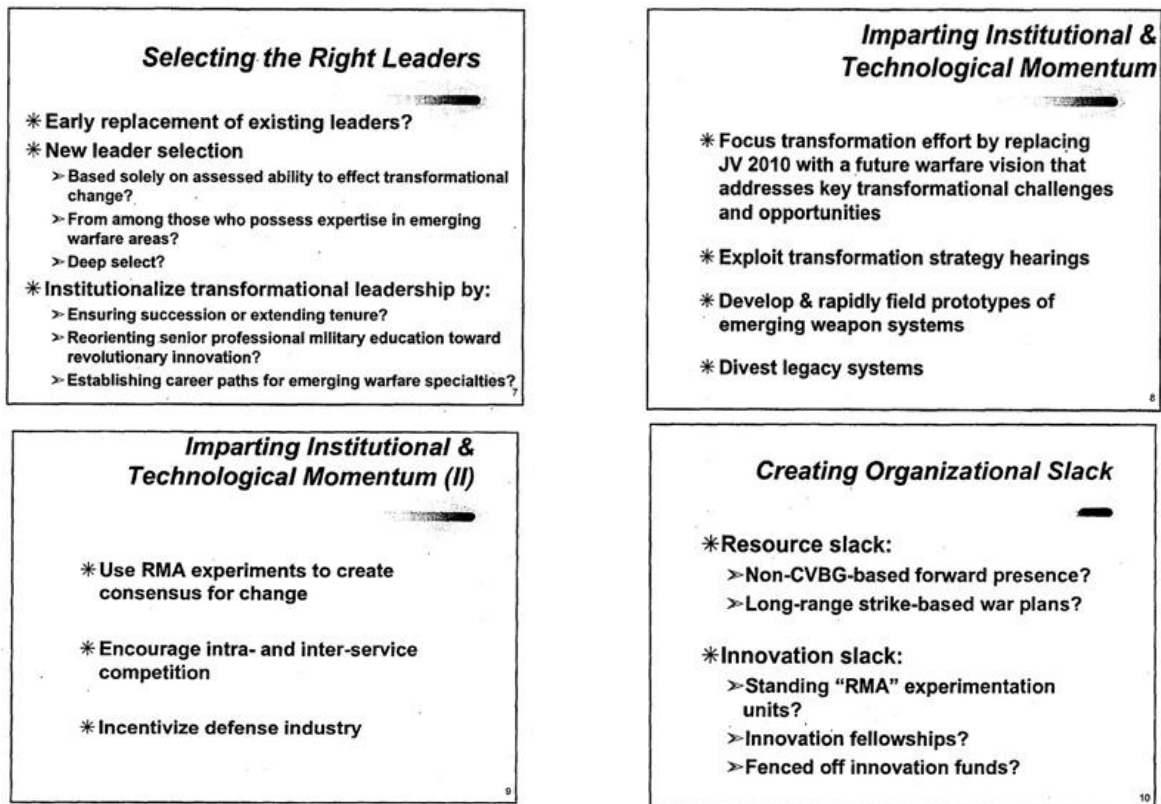
World War II	\$3.2 trillion
Iraq & Afghanistan To Date	\$695.7 billion
Vietnam War	\$670 billion
World War I	\$364 billion
Korean War	\$295 billion
Persian Gulf War	\$94 billion
Civil War (both Union & Confederate)	\$81 billion

Source: Congressional Research Service & Office of Management and Budget data

Contractor	2006 Defense Revenue (mil)	2000 Defense Revenue (mil)	% Change	2006 Profit (mil)	2000 Profit (mil)	% Change
Lockheed Martin	\$36,090	\$18,000	101%	\$1,825	\$382	378%
Boeing	\$30,800	\$17,000	81%	\$2,572	\$2,309	11%
Northrop Grumman	\$23,649	\$5,600	322%	\$1,400	\$467	200%
Raytheon	\$19,500	\$14,033	39%	\$871	\$404	116%
General Dynamics	\$18,769	\$6,542	187%	\$1,461	\$880	66%
Totals	\$128,808	\$61,175	111%	\$8,129	\$4,442	83%

Source: DefenseNews

According to the FRI report, each speaker undertook a subject presentation to “identify key actions the next [Bush] administration should take to foster anticipatory, discontinuous change of the U.S. military.” Talks were focused upon the “transformation of Aerospace Expeditionary Forces, Medium-Weight Brigades, DD-21, and V-22 Urban Warfare.” Further changes of focus were:



In the *Introduction* it is noted how the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA) conducting the seminar, describe “the creative application of technology, innovative operational concepts, and new methods of organization have dramatically altered the character and conduct of military operations. These episodic historical discontinuities have variously been termed ‘military technical revolutions’ (MTR) or ‘revolutions in military affairs’ (RMA).” Some examples given were:

During the past two centuries include the *levee en masse* of the Napoleonic era; the application of the railroad, rifle, and telegraph to land warfare; the application of the all big-gun battleship and submarine to naval warfare; the German *blitzkrieg*; the development of carrier aviation; and the advent of the atomic bomb. Many believe that we are in opening stages of another revolutions in military affairs, spawned by the ongoing information and biotechnology revolutions, and that those

who take the initiative now in bringing it about and exploiting it will enjoy a major military advantage over competitors who fail to keep pace.

The report strongly emphasizes that “the transformation process must be initiated in the very near future in order to field a revolutions in military affairs force by 2025. Accordingly, this seminar focused on actions that the current administration could take during President Bush’s first term in office, 2001-2005, to ‘kick start’ a transformation of the U.S. military.”

Further into the report, it goes into various needs “to ‘kick start’ the transformation process” which “could be generated by several different means. An analytically rigorous assessment of emerging threats that was credible, convincing, and widely distributed within the entire defense community (e.g., DoD, Capitol Hill, the Intelligence Community, and defense industry) could increase urgency levels. Or as one participant suggested, it might also be possible to ‘engineer a train wreck,’ by intentionally designing field exercises to highlight the growing vulnerabilities of legacy platforms.” The various “series of field exercises might test current Service war fighting concepts against an anti-access threat that is representative of what a major regional power could field between 2015-2025.”

Under the chapter Encouraging Competitive Jointness, several “seminar participants, without an all-out campaign to increase the sense of urgency for change, transformation will not even ‘get out of the blocks’ until the defense community is shocked by an exogenous event of some kind. For example, a ‘Pearl Harbor in space or the actual employment of ‘anti-access’ capabilities against U.S. or allied forces attempting to intervene in a regional crisis. By that time, however, the U.S. military may no longer have the option of gradual change, but would need to ‘recreate’ itself quickly, which be both more disruptive institutionally and uncertain in outcome.”

We see the same policy, if not strategy thinking we saw in the PNAC report. It was not a peculiarity to John P. Kotter in 1996 when he noted that “Transformation requires sacrifice, dedication, and creativity, none of which usually comes with coercion.”¹⁰ And neither did the attacks on September 11, 2001, which transformed the human liberties of the American people upon the sacrifice of the innocent, dedication from the few, and creativity from the masterminds, come with coercion. It came unexpectedly to the public, yet was very well on the drawing board for months, possibly for a few years.

The FRI report notes how important funding is towards “the creation of new capability options through a vigorous research, development, testing, and evaluation program,”

¹⁰ *Leading Change* (Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press, 1996), pp. 29-30.

which was termed “RDT &E.” Over the past 45 years, the department of defense “has spent an average of about \$33 billion a year on RDT &E programs. For the past two decades-which correspond to the early phase of the RMA-RDT&E funding was substantially above this Cold War average. Just as the RMA is accelerating, however, RDT &E spending was projected to drop by nearly 20 percent in real terms over the final Future Years Defense Program (from \$41.3 billion in FY 2001 to \$33 billion by FY 2005) submitted by the Clinton administration.”

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Basic Research (6.1)	1,012	1,064	1,161	1,326
Applied Research (6.2)	2,910	3,057	3,410	3,718
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	3,790	3,453	3,826	4,018
Demonstration & Validation (6.4)	6,556	7,364	6,525	7,901
Engineering & Manufacturing Development (6.5)	8,284	7,646	8,679	8,753
Management Support (6.6)	3,516	3,553	2,552	2,418
Operational System Development (6.7)	11,115	11,967	12,137	12,999

Department of Defense RDT&E Budget by Category (in millions of dollars) ¹¹

“We have under invested in dealing with future risks. We have failed to invest adequately in the advanced military technologies we will need to meet the emerging threats of the new century. Given the long lead-times in development and deployment of new capabilities, waiting further to invest in 21st Century capabilities will pose an unacceptable risk.”

*—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld
(Prepared Testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee)*

¹¹ Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), *RDT&E Programs (R-I) for Fiscal Year 2001* (Washington, D.C., February 2000), p. III.

National Special Security Event (NSSE)

Cynthia McKinney:

Was September 11 declared a National Security Special Event that day?

Gen. Myers:

I don't know; I'll have to look back. You mean during the fact, after the fact?

Cynthia McKinney:

No. Because of the activities going on, that had been scheduled at the United Nations that day.

Gen. Myers:

I don't know.

*—Congress Woman Cynthia McKinney questioning General Myers
(House Armed Services Commission Hearing of Fiscal Year 2006)*

According to the Homeland Security Website, “When an event is designated a National Special Security Event, the U.S. Secret Service assumes its mandated role as the lead federal agency for the design and implementation of the operational security plan and Federal resources are deployed to maintain the level of security needed for the event and the area. The goal of such an operation is to prevent terrorist attacks and criminal acts. Once an event is designated a National Special Security Event, the Secret Service relies on existing partnerships with federal, state and local law enforcement and public safety officials with the goal of coordinating participating agencies to provide a safe and secure environment for the event and those in attendance.”¹²

When a National Special Security Event is implemented, it takes precedence over attacks (criminal or otherwise); it allows for officials and corporate employees to cancel any previous engagement they may have had for the day (well in advance), which would include travel arrangements and/or meetings in tall industrial complexes as the World Trade Centre in this case; it allows for companies like Zim-American Israeli Shipping Co., and Marine Aviation to relocate their offices away from hazardous locations. Most importantly, it allows for the U.S. Military to “stand down,” if this term could be used to properly describe the Air Force’s disappearance on September 11, 2001.

General Myers, acting as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that fatal morning had knowledge if September 11, 2001, was a National Special Security Event day; it would have been within his professional military capacity to have this knowledge. However, Congress Woman McKinney’s question remained unanswered. We neither refute nor

¹² (a) [http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/pr_1167323822753.shtm] (b) [http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/releases/press_release_0061.shtm]

endorse the question of Congress Woman McKinney; we just present the evidence. The most intriguing at the time, was that General Myers did not deny that a National Special Security Event took place, and no mainstream media picked up this very grave subject; hence it was lost over the next ten years in labyrinth timelines and complex explanations, only to be wiped out of the publics' mind by a quantity of conspiracy theories.

On March 6, 2002, at the Center for Preventive Action Special Event with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the Presider Leslie H. Gelb noted: "We were originally scheduled, you know, to rededicate the Council's Center for Preventive Action on September 11th of all dates. Kofi Annan, the much admired leader of the United Nations, of course, was to address us that evening." ¹³ And it is well known now that from September 1st to the 10th of 2001, Operation "Swift Sword" was being implemented. This was deploying 25,000 British troops to Oman; two U.S. carrier battle groups arriving on station in the Gulf of Arabia just off the Pakistani coast; and, 17,000 U.S. troops joining more than 23,000 NATO troops in Egypt for operation "Bright Star." ¹⁴

On September 8, 2001, three days prior the attacks, a speech was delivered at a luncheon co-sponsored by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the U.S.-China Business Council, in cooperation with the Asia Society, the Committee of 100, the Council on Foreign Relations and the U.S.-China Policy Foundation. Speaking was Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China. Below is just an extract from this speech.

We are focusing on modernization and need a long-term peaceful and stable international environment. Therefore, to promote world peace and development is the fundamental objective of China's foreign policy. We will continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. A developed China will play a positive role in maintaining world peace and stability and will by no means constitute a threat to anybody.

The Chinese people love democracy and freedom. In modern times, they waged an unyielding struggle for national independence and democratic rights. The founding of the People's Republic of China represents a great achievement of this struggle. The average life expectancy of the Chinese has increased from 35 years in 1949 to

¹³ [<http://www.cfr.org/conflict-prevention/center-preventive-action-special-event-un-secretary-general-kofi-annan/p4400>]

¹⁴ Sources: *The Guardian*.

70.8 years now. In the past 20 years alone, China has lifted out of poverty more than 200 million people, or roughly the population of the United States. Since 1988, hundreds of millions of rural folk have participated in direct elections at the grassroots levels. China has more than 2,000 radio and TV stations, over 2,000 newspapers and over 8,000 magazines. Every year, over 100,000 new books are published in the country. There are over 16 million netizens, more than 27,000 worldwide web sites, over 70,000 Chinese domain names and 61 million mobile phones in China. The Chinese people are enjoying extensive and full access to information and many channels through which to express their views.

China's accession to the WTO is necessitated not only by its own economic development but also by the development of the global economy. Last November, China and the United States signed a bilateral market access agreement pertinent to China's membership in the WTO...China should also enjoy its due rights as a member of the WTO. Market opening should be a two-way street. The United States should create an environment of fair competition and eliminate all the unreasonable technical barriers for China's access to the U.S. market in accordance with WTO rules. Resolving the PNTR question is an obligation that the U.S. undertakes to fulfill in accordance with the WTO rules and is also the basis and prerequisite for the implementation of the China-U.S. agreement on China's accession to the WTO. An earlier resolution of this question will be conducive to the development of the economic cooperation and trade and of the overall relations between the two countries and serve the interests of both countries.

Both China and the United States are nuclear-weapon-states and permanent members of the UN Security Council. As such, we both shoulder important responsibilities on a series of major issues that bear on world peace and security. We both hope to see our children live in a world of security, prosperity and happiness, free from hunger, disease and fear and under the skies that are blue and tranquil. To that end, we stand ready to increase consultations and cooperation with the United States in such areas as security, non-proliferation, environmental protection and fight against international crimes. China and the United States, along with other countries of the world, should work towards the lofty goal of achieving common security for the whole world.

The Cold War mentality is a product of the old times. It is incompatible with the lofty cause of world peace and development and with the desire of our two peoples for better China-U.S. relations. Our two governments should go along with the trend of the times, respond to the call of the people of our two countries, seek common ground while shelving differences, expand cooperation and jointly build towards a constructive strategic partnership oriented towards the 21st century.

Rewinding a smidge to June 1, 2001, an Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01A) was created (or changed would be the correct word) to accommodate a War Game called “Amalgam Virgo 01.” On the Global Security Website, it describes this War Game as follows:

Fast, low-flying cruise missiles are hard to detect. To practice their part in defending the U.S. from these missiles, members of the 513th Air Control Group deployed to Florida for the ‘Amalgam Virgo’ cruise missile defense exercise. The multi-service exercise tested the defense and response capabilities to a cruise missile attack on Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. June 1-4, 2001. Homeland defense is increasingly being discussed as a primary mission for Guard and Reserve forces. The exercise was coordinated by the Air National Guard’s 1st Air Force and involved active duty, National Guard and Reserve forces, the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard as players.¹⁵

Global Security give a further two days this War Game was conducted than what the manual of the War Game states on its front cover as seen below.



A multiagency bilateral air security exercise sponsored by NORAD. According to Global Security, 4F5 “Amalgam Virgo 01” was an operation with a joint-service, cruise-missile defense, operated from Tyndall Air Force Base.

Being that “Amalgam Virgo 01” was a CINCNORAD joint task counter-terrorist and Field Training Exercise (FTX), carried out in Tyndall Air Force Base (Florida) in early June 2001, NORAD was its sponsor through another War Game called “Global Guardian,” which was its watcher, if you will.

We are given information on the public domain that this exercise did indeed go into effect in June 2001 as Global Security also reports. Though this War Game was not mentioned at the 9/11 Commission Hearing by General Myers (commander of NORAD on the day of the attacks), it did come out later, on February 11, 2005, when Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, together with General Myers revealed and confirmed how there were four (4) War Games being conducted on September 11, after answering a

¹⁵ [www.GlobalSecurity.org]

question asked again by Representative McKinney at the Fiscal Year 2006 Defense Budget Hearing at the Capitol. But again, this could be deemed as a misinterpretation.

On the day of the attacks, there were at least 22 War Games being conducted, as far as the public has been privileged to know of. General Myers avoided further elaboration on these War Games. This type of avoidance coming from a General in the Military is not peculiar; it is expected. The type of avoidance from the mainstream media on the subject is peculiar; it is not expected.

Before going into detail of these 22 War Games implemented on the day of the attacks, we are in need to check the Air Defense Protocols, two in particular, so we understand the position the U.S. Military was in on September 11, 2001, and how a National Security Special Event day contributed to their “stand down.”

July 31, 1997¹⁶



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S

CJCSI 3610.01
31 July 1997

AIRCRAFT PIRACY (HIJACKING) AND DESTRUCTION OF DERELICT AIRBORNE OBJECTS

Reference(s): See Enclosure E

1. Purpose. This instruction provides guidance to the Deputy Director for Operations (DDO), National Military Command Center (NMCC), and operational commanders in the event of an aircraft piracy (hijacking) or request for destruction of derelict airborne objects.
2. Cancellation. MCM-102-92, 24 July 1992, "Hijacking of Civil Aircraft," CJCS MOP 51, 13 April 1992, "Aircraft Piracy (Hijacking) of Military and Military Contract Air craft," and MCM-- 173-90, 14 September 1990, "Destruction of Derelict Airborne Objects" are canceled.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Services, unified commands, and the US Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command (USELMNORAD).
4. Policy
 - a. Aircraft Piracy (Hijacking) of Civil and Military Aircraft. The Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), pursuant to the title 49, USC, section 44903(e), has exclusive responsibility to direct law enforcement activity and may request DOD assistance in responding to an actual or suspected air piracy (hijacking) under the authority contained in Enclosure A. Reference a establishes the role of the NMCC to serve as the focal point for coordinating DOD assistance to the FAA. In the event of a hijacking, the NMCC will be notified by the most expeditious means by the FAA. The NMCC will monitor the situation and forward all requests or proposals for DOD military assistance for aircraft piracy (hijacking) to the Secretary of Defense for approval. DOD assistance to the

¹⁶ [<https://mildomain.1staf.tyndall.af.mil/ig/IGX/IGXLA/virgo01.html>]

Air Defense Protocol CJCSI 3610.01A

Created for "Amalgam Virgo 01"

June 1, 2001¹⁷



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S

CJCSI 3610.01A

1 June 2001

AIRCRAFT PIRACY (HIJACKING) AND DESTRUCTION OF DERELICT AIRBORNE OBJECTS

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1. Purpose. This instruction provides guidance to the Deputy Director for Operations (DDO), National Military Command Center (NMCC), and operational commanders in the event of an aircraft piracy (hijacking) or request for destruction of derelict airborne objects.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3610.01, 31 July 1997.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Services, unified commands, and the US Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command (USELEMNORAD).

4. Policy.

a. Aircraft Piracy (Hijacking) of Civil and Military Aircraft. Pursuant to references a and b, the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), has exclusive responsibility to direct law enforcement activity related to actual or attempted aircraft piracy (hijacking) in the "special aircraft jurisdiction" of the United States. When requested by the Administrator, Department of Defense will provide assistance to these law enforcement efforts. Pursuant to reference c, the NMCC is the focal point within Department of Defense for providing assistance. In the event of a hijacking, the NMCC will be notified by the most expeditious means by the FAA. The NMCC will, with the exception of immediate responses as authorized by reference d, forward requests for DOD assistance to the Secretary of Defense for approval. DOD assistance to the FAA will be provided in accordance with reference d. Additional guidance is provided in Enclosure A.

¹⁷ [<https://mildomain.1staf.tyndall.af.mil/ig/IGX/IGXLA/virgo01.html>]



Admiral Richard Willard Mies

According to the “USSTRATCOM Joint After Action Report,” the Commander in Chief of USSTRATCOM,¹⁸ terminated the War Game “Global Guardian” at 11/1525Z (10:25 a.m.)¹⁹ This termination order would come from Admiral Richard Willard Mies²⁰ who was the fourth Commander in Chief, from 1998 to 2001, of United States Strategic Command, located at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

Unclassified
 F(S//REL US, CAN, GBR) GG 01-2 was terminated by CINCSTRAT at 11/1525Z Sep 01 due to real-world terrorist activities in New York and Washington, D.C. Many exercise objectives were met prior to early exercise termination 7-11-01

USSTRATCOM Joint After Action Report

It is very important to note the termination time in the above extract of USSTRATCOM’s report in regards to “Global Guardian;” it is the backbone of why four hijacked airliners were not intercepted on September 11.

The June 2001 Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01A) in its *Enclosure A of Section 3 Procedures (a) General*, which follows, notes a troublesome point, which was not located in the 1997 Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01). According to this addition, as regards to military procedures in a case of a hijacking, if the hijacking be deemed as though it would affect in any harmful way “national security or” military vigilance (“preparedness”) then “assistance may not be provided” to the FAA for the on-going hijacking situation.

Since September 11, 2001, was deemed a National Security Special Event day, then as the following protocol section states, the U.S. military would not provide assistance to the FAA to intercept hijacked airlines. This was not only for September 11, but for any given day since the addition was implemented on June 1, 2001, for the benefit of “Amalgam Virgo 01,” which was acted out two months prior to the attacks.

¹⁸ (CINCSTRAT)

¹⁹ Z is an abbreviation for Zulu time, which is a global time scale based upon the local time observed on the Prime Meridian (also called Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)). The last flight to crash on September 11, was UA93 at an unverified time ranging from 10:03-10:10 a.m. There is no information why “Global Guardian” was not terminated earlier.

²⁰ (b.1944)

ENCLOSURE A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN PIRACY (HIJACKING) OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT
AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT

1. Purpose. These instructions constitute actions to be taken by the DDO, NMCC, unified commanders, and the Commander, NORAD, in the event of a civil and military aircraft piracy (hijacking) incident.

2. Coordination with Civil Authorities

a. When an aircraft becomes the subject of an aircraft piracy offense within the US special aircraft jurisdiction, the FAA and the Department of Defense will provide support in accordance with paragraph 3 of this enclosure. In addition, for military aircraft and military contract aircraft, the Department of Defense will take action to prevent the hijacking attempt and promptly notify the FAA and appropriate federal agencies. The Department of Defense will provide the FAA with all pertinent information involving onboard documents, equipment, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), or material that the Department of Defense has determined to be highly sensitive.

b. When the aircraft piracy (hijacking) situation is outside of the special aircraft jurisdiction, the Department of Defense will take appropriate action, consistent with Federal law and applicable status of forces and other international agreements.

c. The DDO, NMCC, and FAA will maintain coordination during the aircraft piracy situation.

3. Procedures

a. General. Military personnel will provide the following types of support: intercept, surveillance, lift, equipment, and communications. Military personnel may not participate in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity. This restriction would include the apprehension of aircraft hijackers or use of military aircraft (fixed-wing or helicopter) or other vehicles as platforms for gunfire or the use of other weapons against suspected hijackers. In addition, assistance may not be provided under this enclosure if it could adversely affect national security or military preparedness.

Enclosure A

The most logical question to put to the military would be: Why was this order not rescinded after “Amalgam Virgo 01” ended in June 2001?

We do not have the military’s response, because nobody asked them. It is likely Representative Cynthia McKinney would have asked that same question if she had gotten a response to her initial question to General Myers: “Was September 11 declared a National Security Special Event that day?”

The above Air Defense order (or command), that the Air Force not assist the FAA during a hijacking if there was an ongoing event, since it would “affect national security,” is the motive why all four hijacked airliners were not intercepted, though there is doubt regarding Flight UA93 that crashed in Pennsylvania.

Remember the statement given by Leslie H. Gelb on March 6, 2002, at the Center for Preventive Action Special Event with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan: “We were originally scheduled, you know, to rededicate the Council’s Center for Preventive Action on September 11th of all dates. Kofi Annan, the much admired leader of the United Nations, of course, was to address us that evening.”

With the United Nations “admired leader,” Kofi Annan in New York on September 11, 2001, including honorary members and guests, past and present Presidents, under what capacity could the Air Force direct their attention away from protecting these persons, if this was an explicit and military order within the Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01A) of June 2001? The only person who could rescind this order would be the then Vice Chairman, who would then forward the order to the Pentagon so the command be rescinded. This was done; however, it was done at 10:30 a.m., when the Secretary of Defense appeared on the Pentagon lawn to help the injured and all four hijacked airliners had completed their mission.



*Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld seen helping the injured
10:30 a.m., Pentagon lawn on 9/11*

Another question would be suitable to ask here: Why would the command to rescind this Air Defense order come from the Vice Chairman as opposed from the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff? The authority to (1) re-schedule the War Game “Global Guardian” and (2) to rescind an Air Defense Command would need to come directly from the Vice President’s office, for the explicit reason that the Vice President had from May 2001 the subordination of all War Games, as we shall see in the White House Press Release that follows.

White House Press Release
May 8, 2001

President announces new homeland defense initiative: President Bush May 8, [2001,] directed Vice President Dick Cheney to coordinate development of U.S. government initiatives to combat terrorist attacks on the United States.

Official Statement of President George W. Bush
Office of the Press Secretary

The White House
May 8, 2001

Therefore, I have asked Vice President Cheney to oversee the development of a coordinated national effort so that we may do the very best possible job of protecting our people from catastrophic harm. I have also asked Joe Allbaugh, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, [FEMA] to create an Office of National Preparedness. This office will be responsible for implementing the results of those parts of the national effort overseen by Vice President Cheney that deal with consequence management. Specifically it will coordinate all federal programs dealing with weapons of mass destruction consequence management within the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services, Justice, and Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other federal agencies.

END OF PRESS RELEASE

Let us see all the exercises and drills under the umbrella of this very powerful War Game called “Global Guardian.” After, we will go into the whereabouts of the officials who were responsible to protect the American people on any given day.

Global Guardian

“In my opinion, the armed forces responded well on 9/11.”

—General Richard Myers
*Chairman of the Joint Chiefs National Commission
on Terrorist Attacks (June 17, 2004)*

Global Guardian is an annual command-level exercise sponsored by the US Strategic Command in cooperation with Space Command and the North American Aerospace Defense Command. The primary purpose of the exercise is to test and validate nuclear command and control execution procedures. Exercise objectives include live communications and the participation of all elements potentially assigned to USSTRATCOM in wartime, including USSTRATCOM’s Mobile Consolidated Command Centre (MCCC), USSTRATCOM’s Airborne Command Post (ABNCP), and external participation from national-level and other unified commands. Global Guardian links with other exercise activities sponsored by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Unified Commands.²¹



Global Guardian was an operating participant and observer around 08:30 a.m., on September 11, 2001, being “in full swing” whilst the U.S. military did a holding “Practice Armageddon” nationwide training exercise under the same name. This particular operation had been going on since the previous week, the Omaha *World Herald* reported on February 27, 2002.

According to a 1998 Internet article by the British American Security Information Council (an independent research organization), “Global Guardian” is held in October or November of each military year. Keeping this in mind, we turn to a book, entitled: *Code Names*, written by *NBC News* military analyst William Arkin. Within its pages, it is reported that “Global Guardian,” for the year 2001, was organized from October 22 till October 31, which would make it a nine day exercise. This is also supported by an article

²¹ [<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/global-guardian.htm>]

in a military newspaper called *Space Observer* in its March 2001 publication. However, the *Omaha World Herald* reported on February 27, 2002, that “Global Guardian” was re-scheduled from October 2001 to September 2001. If this is correct, and there is no reason to suspect William Arkin, the *Space Observer* and/or the *Omaha World Herald* that they are incorrect, at some point during March 2001 when *Space Observer* published its article, “Global Guardian” had been re-scheduled for September 2001. The authority to re-schedule this War Game, as noted earlier, would come directly from the Vice President’s office.

In a report from the newspaper for Barksdale Air Force Base (*Bombardier*), STRATCOM will put “Global Guardian” on pause at 09:11 a.m., after two hijacked airliners hit WTC1 and WTC2, but only terminate the exercise at 10:44 a.m. As we saw earlier, USSTRATCOM’s “Joint After-Action Report,” tell us that Commander in Chief Admiral Richard Willard Mies terminated the War Game at 10:25 a.m., roughly 5 minutes before Secretary Rumsfeld appeared on the Pentagon lawn. The 22 War Games implemented on 9/11 including prior drills and exercises follow.

- October 24-26, 2000 Pentagon MASCAL: “Hijack scenario”



The Pentagon MASCAL exercise simulates scenarios in preparing for emergencies. The following article by the Military District of Washington, D.C., on emergency response had been planning for a plane hitting the Pentagon where it is simulated inside the cardboard courtyard of a surprisingly realistic-looking model of the Pentagon.

“I don’t think anybody could have predicted that these people would take an airplane and slam it into the World Trade Centre, take another one and slam it into the Pentagon that they would try to use an airplane as a missile, a hijacked airplane as a missile.”



—Dr. Rice
(May 16, 2002, Press Conference)

This “table top” exercise was designed to help emergency relief personnel better prepare for disasters when they occur. Washington, D.C., area residents have known that a crash into the Pentagon (or other nearby buildings) was a strong possibility given the tight aviation corridor used by planes going into the National Airport. It is likely that nearly everyone who has looked at the office buildings in Rosslyn and Crystal City has wondered about the probabilities of an off-course jet crashing into one of those buildings; hence several buildings have beacons on their roofs to warn pilots.

The Pentagon simulated a scenario of an actual terrorist attack 10 months before September 11, as reported by Michel Chossudovsky from *Global Outlook* (No 8, Spring 2004 edition) written in June 20, 2004. As Chossudovsky describes, in October 2000 a military exercise was conducted which consisted in establishing the scenario of a simulated passenger plane crashing into the Pentagon. The exercise was coordinated by the Defense Protective Services Police and the Pentagon’s Command Emergency Response Team. The detailed report by Dennis Ryan of Fort Myer Military Community’s Pentagram follows.

Pentagon MASCAL exercise
Fort Myer Military Community's Pentagram
October 2000

The Pentagon Mass Casualty Exercise, as the crash was called, was just one of several scenarios that emergency response teams were exposed to on October 24-26, 2000. The fire and smoke from the downed passenger aircraft billows from the Pentagon courtyard. Defense Protective Services Police seal the crash site. Army medics, nurses and doctors scramble to organize aid. Don Abbott, of Command Emergency Response Training, walks over to the Pentagon and extinguishes the flames. The Pentagon was a model and the plane crash was a simulated one. On October 24, 2000, there was a mock terrorist incident at the Pentagon Metro stop and a construction accident to name just some of the scenarios that were practiced to better prepare local agencies for real incidents.

	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pentagon MASCAL exercise</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Released by the Associated Press: Note the discrepancy in the date</i></p>

To conduct the exercise, emergency personnel hold radios that are used to rush help to the proper places, while toy trucks representing rescue equipment are pushed around the exercise table. Cards are then passed out to the various players designating the number of casualties and where they should be sent in a given scenario.

To conduct the exercise, a medic reports to Army nurse Maj. Lorie Brown a list of 28 casualties so far. Brown then contacts her superior on the radio, Col. James Geiling, a doctor in the command room across the hall. Geiling approves Brown's request for helicopters to evacuate the wounded. A policeman in the room recommends not moving bodies and Abbott, playing the role of referee, nods his head in agreement. An Army medic found the practice realistic. "You get to see the people that we'll be dealing with and to think about the scenarios and what you would do," Sgt. Kelly Brown said. "It's a real good scenario and one that could happen easily." Abbott, in his after action critique, reminded the participants that the actual disaster is only one-fifth of the incident and

that the whole emergency would run for 7 to 20 days and might involve as many as 17 agencies. “The emergency to a certain extent is the easiest part,” Abbott said. He reminded the group of the personal side of a disaster. “Families wanting to come to the crash site for closure. In this particular crash there would have been 341 victims.”

- January 2001: Timely Alert “*bio war drill*”

The first Timely Alert exercise, held on Fort Monmouth Army Base, in New Jersey in January 2001, was to stimulate a fake call which had come through of a supposed “real” bomb situation, but would turn out to be a report related to a training aid being used during the exercise.

- June 1-2, 2001: “Amalgam Virgo 01”

A multiagency bilateral air security exercise sponsored by NORAD. According to Global Security, “Amalgam Virgo 01” was an operation with a joint-service, cruise-missile defense, operated from Tyndall Air Force Base.

- September 11, 2001: NRO/CIA “*Hijack scenario*”

This hijack scenario was planned to take place at the National Reconnaissance Office, operated by the CIA. From the report given by the *Associated Press*, it states the exercise was to begin at 09:00 a.m., but was cancelled. “Most of the 3,000 people who work at the agency headquarters were sent home, save for some essential personnel.” This was after the attacks took place, as spokesman Haubold noted.

At the time of the attacks, all 3,000 employees were at CIA headquarters in Virginia. There would have been no difficulty to track hijacked planes by “the nation’s spy satellites” located in that building. Furthermore, since the Secret Service takes precedence of complete control over all agencies in times of emergency on U.S. soil, even the Air Force, according to the National Specialist Security Events, which can be found on the White House Website, the CIA were proficient to give satellite information of where hijacked aircraft were heading.

The CIA could also have ordered the aviation command called “Scatana” (all civil aircraft to land) prior to the Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta’s alleged command at 09:45 a.m. Note the following extract from the “Chronology ADA-30, Operations Center Terrorist Attacks NY-DC 9/11/01” and how by 14:30 p.m., (Eastern Standard Time) this order had still not been implemented, contradicting Mr. Mineta’s statement at the 9/11 Commission.

1428 AAL ROC return to bldg.
 1430 Cusack on duty. Via ADA/Noel FAA is not activating Scatana, not shutting down any nav aids. Commercial flights are not expected to resume until 9/12 after 1200E.
 1444 Corcoran, Cusack, Newby, Fawley AWP reports traffic.
 1445 Computer room conf ended, will reestablish at 1530E, unkn if FAA will be added.
) 1450 Via AEA ROC/Comanche HIJACKED ACFT: AAL 11, B767, BOS-LAX, crashed into World Trade 92 POB all fatal; UAL 175, B767, BOS-LAX; AAL 77, B757, IAD-LAX crashed into NMCC 64 POB. UAL 93, B757, EWR-SFO, crashed south of Indian Lade Arpt, PA, UNKN POB, all fatal.
 1455 Conf OST/Flaherty with AOA/Rochelle ref AOA-1 call.

Page 2 of 2

*Chronology ADA-30, Operations Center
 Terrorist Attacks NY-DC 9/11/01*

The Secret Service has the highest technical communication over any other agency, and on 9/11 they had the capability to look in on FAA radar screens, and order all civil aircraft to land.²²

That “Scatana” was not implemented on 9/11 was supported in an article in *The Register* on September 17, 2001, written by Thomas C Greene and can be found in full in the foot link given.²³

According to former Counterterrorism Advisor, Richard Clarke: “During the pause [as people in the White House Situation Room paused to watch Mr. Bush’s first televised remarks at 09:30 a.m.] I noticed that Brian Stafford, Director of the Secret Service, was now in the room. He pulled me aside. Stafford slipped me a note: RADAR SHOWS AIRCRAFT HEADED THIS WAY. Secret Service had a system that allowed them to see what FAA’s radar was seeing. ‘I’m going to empty out the complex.’ He was ordering the evacuation of the White House. Ralph Seigler stuck his head into the room, ‘There has been an explosion at the Pentagon parking lot, maybe a car bomb.’”²⁴

From Mr. Clarke’s own words (who was present at all these events), the CIA had already evacuated their personnel from Virginia and was just about to give the orders for the White House to be evacuated by the time Director Brian Stafford was watching the leader’s remarks on TV at 09:30 a.m., from the Elementary school in Florida.

²² (a) Michael Ruppert, *Crossing the Rubicon*, p. 337. New Society Publishers (2004); (b) Richard Clarke, *Against All Enemies*.

²³ [https://s3-eu.ixquick-proxy.com/do/spg/highlight.pl?c=hf&rid=LELNMMOMNPKM&l=english&cat=web&sp=5cf8a51127613513dodfa3dd2aedfb5c&ts=MTMyMjQyNTUzOA%3D%3D&q=http%3A%2F%2Fcryptome.org&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.theregister.co.uk%2Fbusiness%2Fassault_on_america%2F]

²⁴ Richard Clarke, *Against All Enemies*.

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Agency planned exercise on Sept. 11 built around a plane crashing into a building

By **John J. Lumpkin, Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — In what the government describes as a bizarre coincidence, one U.S. intelligence agency was planning an exercise last Sept. 11 in which an errant aircraft would crash into one of its buildings. But the cause wasn't terrorism -- it was to be a simulated accident.

Officials at the Chantilly, Va.-based National Reconnaissance Office had scheduled an exercise that morning in which a small corporate jet would crash into one of the four towers at the agency's headquarters building after experiencing a mechanical failure.

The agency is about four miles from the runways of Washington Dulles International Airport.

Agency chiefs came up with the scenario to test employees' ability to respond to a disaster, said spokesman Art Haubold. No actual plane was to be involved -- to simulate the damage from the crash, some stairwells and exits were to be closed off, forcing employees to find other ways to evacuate the building.

"It was just an incredible coincidence that this happened to involve an aircraft crashing into our facility," Haubold said. "As soon as the real world events began, we canceled the exercise."

Terrorism was to play no role in the exercise, which had been planned for several months, he said.

Adding to the coincidence, **American Airlines Flight 77** -- the Boeing 767 that was hijacked and crashed into the Pentagon -- took off from Dulles at 8:10 a.m. on Sept. 11, 50 minutes before the exercise was to begin. It struck the Pentagon around 9:40 a.m., killing 64 aboard the plane and 125 on the ground.

The National Reconnaissance Office operates many of the nation's spy satellites. It draws its personnel from the military and the CIA.

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After the Sept. 11 attacks, most of the 3,000 people who work at agency headquarters were sent home, save for some essential personnel, Haubold said.

An announcement for an upcoming homeland security conference in Chicago first noted the exercise.

In a promotion for speaker John Fulton, a CIA officer assigned as chief of NRO's strategic gaming division, the announcement says, "On the morning of September 11th 2001, Mr. Fulton and his team ... were running a pre-planned simulation to explore the emergency response issues that would be created if a plane were to strike a building. Little did they know that the scenario would come true in a dramatic way that day."

The conference is being run by the National Law Enforcement and Security Institute.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ²⁵

- September 11, 2001: Computer Network Attack (CAN)

This was an exercise/drill where computers are attacked, which is operated from Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha by the U.S. STRATCOM.

In a 1998 Defense Department Newsletter, there is a report stating that for several years, the U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM) had been incorporating a Computer Network Attack (CNA) into "Global Guardian." The attack involved STRATCOM "red team" members and other organizations acting as enemy agents, and included attempts to penetrate the command using the Internet and a "bad" insider who had access to a key command and control system. The attackers would "war dial" the phones to tie them up and send faxes to numerous fax machines throughout the command. The report also stated how the "bad" insider would be able to shut down STRATCOM's systems.

It has never been explained why Atta (alleged hijacker on Flight AA11) made one last call from the aircraft before takeoff. It is only presumed he called another alleged hijacker but what was said is unknown. The call lasted under 1 minute. STRATCOM planned to increase the level of computer network attack in future "Global Guardian" exercises; it is

²⁵ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

not certain if a computer attack drill was actually incorporated into the War Game in September 2001 so Atta could conveniently use its technology, or what its possible effects on the country's Air Defense System would have been if such an attack as CNA was added as part of the exercise together with the "injects" inserted, that we'll come to further down. However, such computer defenses were already being implemented in June 2001, where "the U.S. National Academy of Sciences began a program of cooperation with the Russian Academy of Sciences to combat the use of high technology for terrorism." ²⁶

It would be interesting to investigate if the call from Atta, which lasted under 1 minute, triggered an explosion at the Pentagon prior to any airline crash. Many employees working in the Pentagon stated they did not see an aircraft crash into the building, only heard a loud explosion going off and the odour of cordite detected.

April Gallop in her court case against the Vice President, Secretary of Defense, General Richard Myers, and John Does Nos. 1–X, all in their individual capacities defendants, for a complaint for violation of civil rights, conspiracy, and other wrongs, noted:

"Her desk was roughly 40 feet from the point where the plane allegedly hit the outside wall. As she sat down to work, she pressed the button to open her PC and there was an explosion, then another; walls collapsed and the ceiling fell in. Hit in the head, she was able to grab the baby and make her way towards the daylight showing through a blasted opening in the outside wall. There was no airplane wreckage and no burning airplane fuel anywhere; only rubble and dust."

Either the explosion noted by onsite witnesses was triggered by April Gallop turning on her computer, or triggered by some other mechanism, which could also have come from Atta's cellphone.

On August 8, 2001, Atta sends an email to Doha City Centre ²⁷ that contained a virus called W32/SirCam. According to the Software Engineering Institute (CERT), on July 25, 2001, they reported that "W32/Sircam is a malicious code that spreads through email and potentially through unprotected network shares. Once the malicious code has been executed on a system, it may reveal or delete sensitive information." ²⁸

In August 28, 2010, the Pentagon confirmed that it has launched a full-fledged investigation on what it describes as the most significant breach of U.S. military computers ever, in which a flash drive more than two years old from 2008 was used to

²⁶ CRS Report for Congress, *Terrorism: Near Eastern Groups and State Sponsors, 2001* (September 10, 2001).

²⁷ [awa@citycenterdoha.com]

²⁸ [<http://www.cert.org/advisories/CA-2001-22.html>]

infect a large number of Pentagon computers, including those used by the Central Command overseeing combat zones in Iraq and Afghanistan. Why the Pentagon took more than two years to discover such an important security issue was unknown, and had more than one security observer worried that such similar attacks can be easily replicated in the near future, or had been done in the past.

When the flash drive in question was plugged into a military laptop located on an undisclosed base in the Middle East, malicious code soon linked highly sensitive computers to critical networks controlled by an unnamed foreign intelligence agency, Deputy Defense Secretary William Lynn wrote in the first official account of the security breach. “The malicious code rapidly spread undetected on both classified and unclassified computer networks in the Pentagon, establishing what amounted to a digital beachhead, from which data could easily be transferred to servers under foreign control,” he wrote in an article that was to be published September 1, 2010. “It was a network administrator’s worst nightmare: A rogue program operating silently, poised to deliver operational plans into the hands of an unknown adversary, and most probably located in an enemy country or for military espionage purposes.”

The discovery, included in an issue of *Foreign Affairs*, comes almost two years after *The Los Angeles Times* reported an unofficial account of the same incident that claimed it most likely originated in Russia. The article would signal attempts by the Pentagon to raise awareness to the growing vulnerability of the U.S. military to Internet and computer-based attacks which often allow adversaries with very modest means to inflict grave damage to the United States’ military. “A dozen determined computer programmers can, if they find a vulnerability to exploit, threaten the United States’ global logistics network, steal its operational plans, blind its intelligence capabilities or severely hinder its ability to deliver weapons on target,” the *Los Angeles Times* reported July 2008.

On July 26, 2010, a retired U.S. General made many of the same points, comparing the network world to the highly vulnerable North German plain that has been invaded repeatedly over the past several centuries. Military officials responded with a counter attack known as “Operation Buckshot Yankee,” which was characterized by many as a turning point in the Pentagon’s computer defense strategy. Among the steps initially taken was the banning of USB devices by the Defense Department, a curb that has since been modified slightly. It should also be remembered that Atta had knowledge of technical software, being an employee at Hay Computers in Germany for some years prior his coming to the U.S.

- September 11, 2001: Northern Guardian "Hijack exercise" & Northern Vigilance "Russian AF drill" / Vigilant Guardian "Hijack exercise" & Vigilant Warrior Northern Guardian execute a hijack exercise, under the guidance of NORAD.

Northern Vigilance is a Russian Air Force drill, sometimes commanded from Cheyenne Mountain AFS, in Colorado. The exercise is also under the guidance of NORAD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Event No.	EXERCISE	Drafter POC	Inject OPR
146000	VIGILANT GUARDIAN 01	Drafter DSN	Inject DSN
Mode	LEVEL	Drafter COMM	Inject COMM
O	I	MSgt Fusillo	10/20/00
			1400
		{315}334-6745	NORAD, Sim FAA

SUBJECT Hijack London to Cairo
Send To: NORAD CC who should: take appropriate action by 10/20/0 2113
Event: Hijack Boeing 747 London to Cairo (Original Destination)

(See Implementor Remarks item E.)

Controllers Remarks

Event Description: This Hijack will exercise NORAD procedures at all levels. At 1745Z Simm MOT/TC will contact NDCC and request military assistance. At 1800Z FAA will contact NMCC and request a hijack conference be convened. NMCC will initiate conference to include conferees listed below. NMCC and NORAD CC are real players the remaining agencies involved will be simulated by the NORAD Exercise Control Group in Cheyenne Mountain. The track will transit through Canadian controlled airspace before entering U.S. airspace. The Hijack will have been in progress for several hours when the request for military support is made. The DDO will initiate the Hijack conference and after role call, will request situation update from FAA. Exercise FAA will brief situation. DDO will task NORAD to provide assistance to FAA by providing covert airborne surveillance of the airliner. TO PRECLUDE KEEPING THE CONFERENCE OPEN FOR A PROLONGED PERIOD OF TIME, THE SIM FAA WILL REQUEST THAT DDO TERMINATE THE NMCC HIJACK CONFERENCE. TC/FAA SECTOR CONTROL AND NORAD REGIONS WILL CONTINUE WITH THE HIJACK OPERATIONS. THE AIRCRAFT WILL LAND AT JFK WITHOUT INCIDENT AND FBI WILL ESCORT HIJACKERS AWAY.

CONFEREES:

N 2

Implementor Remarks

Sim MOT/TC will call NDCC at 1745Z and request military assistance for the hijack event. Request fighter support to provide covert surveillance of the aircraft.

Sim FAA will call NMCC and request a hijack conference at 1800Z.

NMCC initiate conference. The goal is to task NORAD to support request from Sim FAA. Terminate conference and request updates as the situation changes.

Sim FAA: "Here's what we know up to this point, ...Lufthansa flight 221, departed London at 1400Z enroute to Cairo. Shortly after takeoff passengers took control of the aircraft and demanded to be flown to New York. The aircraft departed the UK over the Bristol Channel near Cardiff on a heading of 230 degrees, 500 kts at FL330 squawking Mode 3-7500. To our knowledge these parameters have remained unchanged. There are 233 passengers and 15 crew members onboard. We have been in contact with TC and based on their estimations they expect initial radar contact in Canadian airspace at approximately 1820Z near 5030N and 04900W. We are requesting fighter support to provide covert surveillance of the aircraft as it crosses the border and enters US airspace to final destination."

FBI: if asked respond....

Working Papers: Page 1

Date: 10/11/0

Division:

Phone #:

DRVFM: MULTIPLE SOURCES

Reason: 1.5a

Caveat: RELCANUS

Declassify: X4

NCT0023964

In the *Toronto Star* on December 9, 2001, they report how “Operation Northern Vigilance, planned months in advance, involves deploying fighter jets to locations in Alaska and northern Canada. This ensured that there would be fewer fighter planes available to protect the East Coast on 9/11. Simulated information was fed into radar screens. Is this what confused the air defense that morning? Northern Guardian, no details publicly available; probably related to Northern Vigilance.”

Though the *Toronto Star* had no details at the time of what Northern Guardian actually was, it was later revealed (by two sources) that Northern Guardian was a hijack scenario. In regards to Northern Vigilance, it deploys most of its fighters, normally available to defend the northeast to locations in northern Canada and Alaska. For Vigilant Guardian, which was a hijack exercise, it did something different and is important to understand before continuing. What is important in this exercise (Vigilant Guardian) is that since it is a drill against hijacks over U.S. airspace, not over northern Canada and Alaska, it needed to implement the insertion of virtual radar blips that would correspond to alleged hijacked aircraft. These false virtual radar blips were called “injects” and would be undistinguishable from the blips of real aircraft when seen on radar screens. Vigilant Guardian was in a sense playing against Vigilant Warrior.

The FAA noted at a later date, that radar screens were not affected when “injects” were inserted on the morning of 9/11. FAA officials promptly notified NORAD of deviations as the morning sped forward. However, NORAD and the 9/11 Commission subsequently supplied contradictory notification timelines which bore little resemblance to reality. They had no motive to deviate from the real timeline of events if there was nothing that needed deviating from, and of course if “injects” were regarded safe to be inserted on FAA radar screens. But we hear that the 9/11 Commission was not told the truth during their investigation as the following media reports will show. Therefore, it is not difficult to see why NORAD and (possibly) unknowingly the 9/11 Commission would change their timelines, since “injects” would mix with real life blips on FAA radar screens, making it next to impossible to distinguish between the real blips (civilian airliners) from the War Game blips (phantoms) which were termed “injects.” NORAD would have been crucified if the real meaning and aftereffect of these “injects” had come out at the 9/11 Commission Hearing.

Every commercial airplane is equipped with a transponder that transmits a constant signal. The signal gives controllers on the ground a steady flow of information displayed on radar screens in a “datablock.” If the transponder is not working, the plane is simply a blip on radar: Remember that “injects” were put on flight control radar screens by NORAD due to Vigilant Guardian, which were also blips, with no transponders, but were phantom aircraft. So we have false blips which represent alleged hijacked planes for the

benefit of the Vigilant Guardian exercise, and we also have real blips that represent real hijacked planes which were Flight AA11, Flight UA175, Flight AA77, and Flight UA93.

Note how “injects” play a significant confusion role on 9/11 that probably would not have played out with the same effect on any other day.

“In order to find a hijacked airliner, or any aircraft,” *NBC* reporter Tom Brokaw states, “military controllers need either the plane’s beacon code (broadcast from an electronic transponder on board) or the plane’s exact coordinates. When the hijackers on American 11 turned the beacon off, [transponder,] intentionally losing themselves in the dense sea of airplanes already flying over the U.S. that morning (a tactic that would be repeated, with some variations, on all the hijacked flights), the NEADS controllers were at a loss.”

But what Tom Brokaw says is not entirely correct. According to aviation protocols, if a transponder, also known as a secondary radar, is turned off on a civilian aircraft, NORAD would use “a network of ground-based radars, sensors and fighter jets to detect, intercept and, if necessary, engage any threats to the continent,” as the Canada-United States Defense Regulations state. Furthermore, an aircraft flying without a transponder gets “special attention.” But regardless if the four hijacked planes got their special attention or not, “virtually all Air Traffic Control radar installations are equipped with both primary and secondary radar capability.” ²⁹

This primary radar is the conventional radar which detects distant objects and determines their position, velocity, and other characterizes by analysis of very high frequency radio waves reflected from the surface of the aircraft. Though conventional radar only shows the latitude and longitude of the aircraft (not showing what the secondary radar - the transponder - shows which would be Airline Company, flight number, and altitude), it can still be tracked.

There would be no logical reason, if you will, for the alleged hijackers to turn off the transponder (secondary radar); they would have known (as trained pilots) they could still be tracked by the conventional radar (primary), which would allow NORAD to see latitude and longitude on conventional radar. ³⁰ There is no rational explanation as to the motive of the airline crew to turn off their transponder either. Given this, one may ask, what turned off the transponders? The only logical explanation would be Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI).

²⁹ [<http://www.avweb.com/articles/transpon.htmlor>]

³⁰ Transponder used on a Boeing 767-200ER: MODE S 2 HONEYWELL 066-01127-1301.

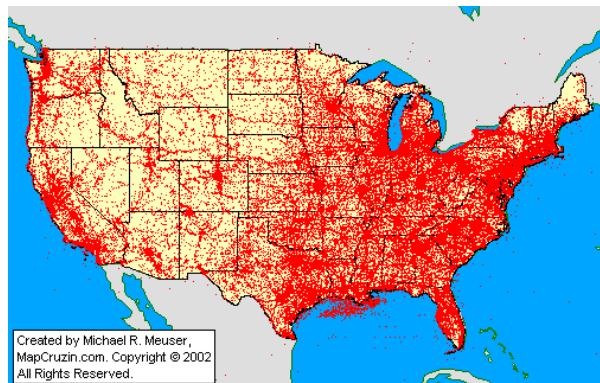
EMI can be stimulated (willingly or unwillingly) to ensure a civilian and/or military aircraft's instruments malfunction. This kind of interference from military equipment was investigated to have been used (but denied at the time by the Defense Department) on the following airline disasters:

- TWA Flight 800 (July 17, 1996)
- Swissair Flight 111 (September 2, 1998)
- EgyptAir 990 (October 31, 1999)

TWA Flight 800

This was a Boeing 747-131, which exploded and crashed into the Atlantic Ocean near East Moriches (New York) on July 17, 1996, at 20:31 p.m., just 12 minutes after takeoff, killing all 230 souls on board. The flight was scheduled from New York to Rome, with a stopover in Paris.

While accident investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) traveled to the scene the following morning, there was much initial speculation that a terrorist attack was the cause of the crash. Consequently, the FBI initiated a parallel criminal investigation. Sixteen months later the FBI announced that no evidence had been found of a criminal act and closed its active investigation. Subsequently, the four-year NTSB investigation also closed, with the approval of the Aircraft Accident Report released on August 23, 2000, ending the most extensive, complex, and costly air disaster investigation in United States history. The reports conclude that the probable cause of the accident was an explosion of flammable fuel/air vapours in a fuel tank, and, although it could not be determined with certainty, the most likely cause of the explosion was a short circuit. As a result of the investigation, new requirements were developed for aircraft to prevent future fuel tank explosions. Many TWA Flight 800 alternative theories exist, the most prevalent being that a missile strike from a terrorist or U.S. Navy vessel caused the crash.



Electromagnetic interference around the U.S.

Swissair Flight 111 SWR-111

This was a Swissair McDonnell Douglas MD-11 (registered HB-IWF) on a scheduled airline flight from John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City to Cointrin International Airport in Geneva, Switzerland. This flight was also a codeshare flight with Delta Air Lines.

On September 2, 1998, SWR-111 crashed into the Atlantic Ocean southwest of Halifax International Airport at the entrance to St. Margarets Bay, Nova Scotia. The crash site was 8 kilometres (5 mi) from shore, roughly equidistant from the tiny fishing and tourist communities of Peggys Cove and Bayswater. All 229 souls on board died. It was the highest-ever death toll of any aviation accident involving a McDonnell Douglas MD-11.

The resulting investigation by the Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSB) took over four years and cost, in Canadian Dollars, 38 million. The organization concluded that flammable material used in the aircraft's structure allowed a fire to spread beyond the control of the crew, resulting in the loss of control and crash of the aircraft. SwissAir Flight 111 was known as the "U.N. shuttle" due to its popularity with United Nations officials; the flight often carried business executives, scientists, and researchers, as did nearly all four hijacked flights on 9/11.

EgyptAir Flight 990

EgyptAir Flight 990 (MSR990) was a regularly scheduled flight from Los Angeles International Airport, California, to Cairo International Airport, Egypt, with a stop at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York.

On October 31, 1999, the Boeing 767 operating the route crashed into the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles (97 km) south of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, killing all 217 souls on board. As the crash occurred in international waters, the responsibility for investigating the accident fell to the Egyptian Civil Aviation Authority per International Civil Aviation Organization Annex 13. However, as the ECAA lacked the resources of the much larger American National Transportation Safety Board, the Egyptian government asked the NTSB to handle the investigation. Two weeks after the crash, the NTSB proposed handing the investigation over to the FBI, as the evidence they had gathered suggested a criminal act had taken place and that the crash was intentional rather than accidental. This proposal was unacceptable to the Egyptian authorities, and as such, the NTSB continued to lead the investigation.

As the evidence of a deliberate crash mounted, the Egyptian government reversed their earlier decision, and the ECAA launched their own investigation. The two investigations would come to very different conclusions: The NTSB found the crash was caused by a deliberate action of the Relief First Officer, and had committed suicide; the ECAA found

the crash was caused by mechanical failure of the airplane's elevator control system. All flight investigations, without exception, close. The causes of the crashes:

- TWA Flight 800: Explosion of flammable fuel/air vapours in a fuel tank
- Swissair Flight 111: Flammable material used in the aircraft's structure
- EgyptAir Flight 990: Relief First Officer suicide

In regards to the two flights caused by flammable fuel and/or material, no conclusion came to what triggered fuel and/or material to ignite. As regards to the third flight, no evidence was found as to why the Relief First Officer committed suicide, since all bill of health prior the flight was deemed satisfactory by the airlines. But in 2001, the History Channel aired a documentary, entitled: "Three Air Crashes: Common Links." The host, Arthur Kent, opens the documentary with the following statement; the documentary then goes into brief pedigrees of the crashes and the reason why the documentary was triggered:

Three air disasters that killed more than 600 people, all three flights departing from the same airport and went down soon after takeoff. Is it possible the crashes of TWA 800, SwissAir 111, and EgyptAir 990 shared a common cause?

July 17, 1996, TWA 800 lifted off from New York airport bound for Paris with 230 persons on board. Soon after takeoff, air traffic control radioed the pilot, but suddenly, without warning, just 12½ minutes into the flight, the aircraft exploded in midair, and plummets into the Atlantic Ocean. It was concluded that an explosion in the fuel tank caused the catastrophic event. What might have triggered the explosion came from a theory by Dr. Elaine Scarry, a Harvard professor.

The theory of Prof. Scarry was that, Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI) had manipulated controls on board the plane which deemed the aircraft sufficient to spark the fuel to ignite. The documentary then goes into a short pedigree of the other flights. Both flights up to this point took off from the same airport (JFK); on the same day of the week (Wednesday); at the same time (8:19 p.m.); and, also travelled the same route.

The documentary then goes into another airline disaster, EgyptAir flight 990, and ends with these three flights as having some connection with being manipulated by EMI prior to their crash. It was denied at the time by the U.S. Department of Defense, which probably was not needed: It is very difficult to prove for support of EMI malfunction. Yet history has told us that EMI can cause malfunction to any type of aircraft which is transmitted from military circuits.

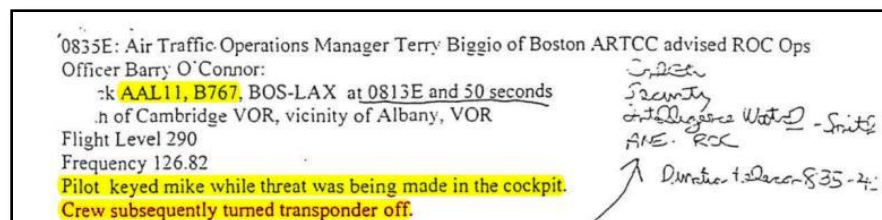
EMI can be transmitted in various and multiple ways. The disturbance may interrupt, obstruct, or otherwise degrade or limit the effective performance of the circuit. The source may be any object, artificial or natural, that carries rapidly changing electrical currents, such as an electrical circuit, the Sun or the Northern Lights. EMI can be intentionally used for radio jamming, as in some forms of electronic warfare by the military, or can occur unintentionally, as a result of spurious emissions for example through intermodulation products, and the like.

EMI frequently affects the reception of AM radio in urban areas, and also affects cell phones, FM radio and television reception, although to a lesser extent. Hence the reduction of cell phone use on an aircraft. ³¹

According to the Federal Communications Commission, “Interference is any unwanted signal which precludes reception of the best possible signal from the source that you want to receive. Interference may prevent reception altogether, may cause only a temporary loss of the desired signal, or may affect the quality of the sound or picture produced by your equipment.”

In the *Red Orbit Technology* ³² it reports how the only aircraft that is protected against electromagnetic influence (or EMI) and fitted with radiation and electromagnetic pulse are the Domsday planes which were seen flying over Washington on 9/11; three of those aircrafts were reported in the air that day.

Prof. Scarry has been quoted to saying, regarding her research in EMI, that she thought of TWA Flight 800, whose mysterious explosion off the tip of Long Island on July 17, 1996, continued to elude federal aviation authorities’ attempts to explain it, and posed the question: “Could EMI from military ships and planes in the vicinity of TWA Flight 800 have taken down the plane?” This investigation adds to that question: Could the military EMI have triggered malfunction on all hijacked airliners and resulted in having transponders turn off? There were enough War Games going on that day to have triggered such a catastrophic effect.



9/11 Commission files

³¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_interference]

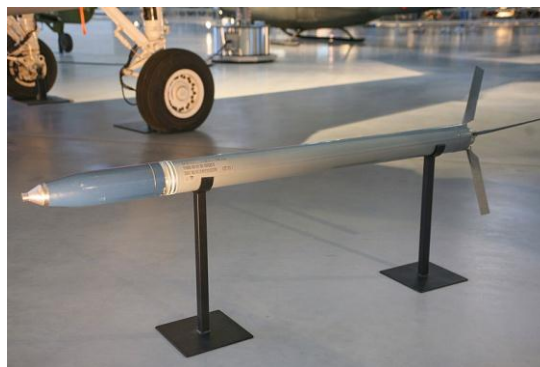
³² [http://www.redorbit.com/news/technology/2060862/us_air_force_offers_glimpse_of_domsday_plane/]

“Global Guardian” could contribute sufficient EMI to the hijacked aircrafts, which could also trigger a missile launch from the Atlantic Ocean (within the boundaries of these War Games) that would accidentally strike the Pentagon: Accidentally from NORAD, however, intentionally from the hand which controlled the War Game.



**Fair Use:* For more information see footnote. ³³

These are not so peculiar conclusions or questions, especially the latter, since such an event happened during the Vietnam War, when on the carrier USS Forrester on July 29, 1967, EMI accidentally triggered a missile from one of the fighters which targeted the deck and caused fatalities. “One of the aircrafts standing on deck that was armed with missiles had a bad connector shield between the aircraft and the missile. And when a high-powered radar system scanned this aircraft, it fired this missile, [Zuni rocket] it travelled down the deck, and exploded in the midst of aircraft and bombs that were being loaded at the other end of the aircraft gear.” Said Ron Brewer, an independent consultant and contractor specializing in EMC Systems Design.



Zuni rocket

³³ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]



On board the USS Forrestal on July 29, 1967, was young navy pilot, John McCain: “It was the worst fire we ever had; 135 people were killed in that fire. I kind of happened to be in the middle of that fire, because the rocket was fired from my airplane that started it.”

John McCain was in office as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, between January 20, 2001, and June 3, 2001, during the Bush Administration. The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, with John McCain as Chairman, was in charge of all senate matters related to the following subjects:

• Coast Guard • Coastal zone management • Communications • “Green” Technologies and Practices • Highway safety • Inland waterways (except construction) • Interstate commerce • Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation • Marine fisheries • Merchant marine and navigation • Non-military aeronautical and space sciences • Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities • Panama Canal and other interoceanic canals • Regulation of consumer products and services, including testing related to toxic substances, other than pesticides, financial services and housing • Regulation of interstate common carriers, including railroads, buses, trucks, vessels, pipelines, and civil aviation • Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy • Sports • Standards and measurement • Transportation • Transportation and commerce aspects of Continental Shelf lands •

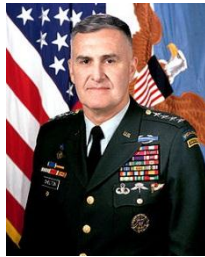
The committee also studied and reviewed matters relating to science and technology, oceans policy, transportation, communications, and consumer affairs, and reports on those findings. Even after the USS Forrestal event during the Vietnam War, “EMI remained a constant problem to the U.S. Navy,” the documentary concludes.

According to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI 3320.011) dated May 2000, EMI is derived as “Any disturbance interrupting, obstructing, or otherwise degrading or limiting the effective performance of electronics or electrical equipment; can be induced intentionally, as in EW, or unintentionally, through spurious emissions and responses, intermodulation products, or the like.” (Joint Pub 102).

“EW” mentioned means Electronic Warfare, where “any military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy or directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy,” according to the Joint Pub 1-02.³⁴ In the same

³⁴ [<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/>]

document, the only person allowed to “provide policy oversight on development of a joint standard for exchange of spectrum assignment data;” and (b) identify, assess, and recommend measures to ensure that electromagnetic spectrum use is mutually supporting and effective in joint and combined operations,” is by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. ³⁵



Gen. Hugh Shelton (b.1942)



Gen. Richard Myers (b.1942)

During the fatal events of September 11, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was General Shelton; however, on that morning, he was on a plane to London, England. He was scheduled to attend a meeting of the Military Committee (NATO’s highest military authority) in Budapest, Hungary, on September 12, to discuss the situation in the Balkans, the European Security and Defense Identity, and NATO’s new force structure. On his return journey, he would stop in London, to be knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

General Shelton takes off from Andrews Air Force Base, just outside Washington on a specially modified C-135 (the military version of a Boeing 707) nicknamed “Speckled Trout.” Normally he flies on a VIP Boeing 757 often used by the Vice President, but that aircraft was unavailable at the time. There have been no reports as to why the VIP Boeing 757 was unavailable. Those accompanying the General on the flight include his spouse, his executive assistant (Colonel Doug Lute), his aides (Master Sergeant Mark Jones and Lieutenant Commander Suzanne Giesemann), also with him is his personal security agent (Chief Warrant Officer Marshall McCants). ³⁶

When General Shelton is out of the country, General Richard Myers, the ex-Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is designated by law as acting chairman of that unit, and in General Shelton’s own words, “Until I crossed back into United States airspace, all the decisions would be Myers’ to make, in conjunction with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and the President.”

³⁵ Enclosure A.

³⁶ [<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0939837803/centerforcoop-20>]

Vice Chairman Air Force General Myers took charge on September 11 together with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and the Vice President Richard Cheney; they all excluded the President who was in Florida desperately trying to return to Washington.

On October 1, 2001, just 20 days after the attacks, General Myers succeeds General Shelton's position after the latter announced his retirement from the military.

About an hour and a half into the flight, while the plane is over the Atlantic Ocean, a member of the flight crew approaches Cl. Doug Lute and tells him a small aircraft has crashed into one of the towers. He goes to the chairman's cabin at the rear of the aircraft and tells General Shelton. About 10 minutes after Lute returns to his seat, the member of the flight crew comes out again and reports that a second plane has crashed into the WTC. The General is notified then orders the plane to return to the U.S. Lt. Commander Suzanne Giesemann, one of the General's aides, tells Lute that Air Traffic Controllers have refused their request to fly into Washington. But the General retorts:

"Doug, tell the pilot we'll ask for forgiveness instead of permission, so have him turn us around. We're going home."

The General will later recall, "I knew there was no way they were going to shoot down a 707 with UNITED STATES AIR FORCE emblazoned along the side."

The aviation order called "Scatana" (all aircraft to land) which we are told was implemented at 09:45 a.m., would have deemed it impossible for the C-135 to fly back; yet according to an FAA report, "minutes after the initial denial of permission to return to the U.S. General Shelton's plane is granted clearance." ³⁷ This means that "Scatana" was not implemented as the Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta stated in his testimony to the 9/11 Commission. This is substantiated from the extract Chronology given earlier but will be inserted one more time. Notice that by 14:30 p.m., (EST) the order Mr. Mineta supposedly ordered ("Scatana") had not been activated.

1428	AAL ROC return to bldg.
1430	Cusack on duty. Via ADA/Noel FAA is not activating Scatana, not shutting down any nav aids. Commercial flights are not expected to resume until 9/12 after 1200E.
1444	Corcoran, Cusack, Newby, Fawley AWP reports traffic.
1445	Computer room conf ended, will reestablish at 1530E, unkn if FAA will be added.
) 1450	Via AEA ROC/Comanche HIJACKED ACFT: AAL 11, B767, BOS-LAX, crashed into World Trade 92 POB all fatal; UAL 175, B767, BOS-LAX; AAL 77, B757, IAD-LAX crashed into NMCC 64 POB. UAL 93, B757, EWR-SFO, crashed south of Indian Lade Arpt, PA, UNKN POB, all fatal.
1455	Conf OST/Flaherty with AOA/Rochelle ref AOA-1 call.

Page 2 of 2

*Chronology ADA-30, Operations Center
Terrorist Attacks NY-DC 9/11/01*

³⁷ [<http://data.911workinggroup.org/foia/>]

The exact time when the plane that carries General Shelton lands at Andrews Air Force Base, is unstated: “Shelton will arrive at the National Military Command Center (NMCC) very late in the afternoon.” Where the C-135 was, from 09:45 a.m., till “very late in the afternoon,” has never been disclosed. According to other reports, though unsubstantiated, General Myers had previously acted for the Chairman in all aspects of the planning, programming and budgeting system including participation in the Defense Resources Board, which would make this person the responsible body to be held accountable for the \$2.3 trillion which suddenly disappeared from the defense budget, as announced by the Secretary of the Pentagon, a day before the attacks.

CBS NEWS

The War on Waste Missing \$2.3 Trillion

Rumsfeld Sept 10, 2001: The Pentagon cannot account for \$2.3 TRILLION

On September 10, 2001, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld declared war. Not on foreign terrorists, “the adversary’s closer to home. It’s the Pentagon bureaucracy,” he said. He also said money wasted by the military poses a serious threat. “In fact, it could be said it’s a matter of life and death.” Rumsfeld promised change but the next day (September 11) the world changed and in the rush to fund the war on terrorism, the war on waste seems to have been forgotten.

President Bush announced, “My 2003 budget calls for more than \$48 billion in new defense spending.” More money for the Pentagon, *CBS News* Correspondent Vince Gonzales reports, while its own auditors admit the military cannot account for 25% of what it spends. “According to some estimates we cannot track \$2.3 trillion in transactions,” Rumsfeld admitted.

\$2.3 trillion: That is \$8,000 for every man, woman and child in America. To understand how the Pentagon can lose track of trillions, consider the case of one military accountant who tried to find out what happened to a mere \$300 million. “We know it’s gone. But we don’t know what they spent it on,” said Jim Minnery, Defense Finance and Accounting Service. Minnery, a former Marine turned whistleblower, is risking his job by speaking out for the first time about the millions he noticed were missing from one defense agency’s balance sheets. Minnery tried to follow the money trail, even crisscrossing the country looking for records.

“The director looked at me and said ‘Why do you care about this stuff?’ It took me aback, you know? My supervisor asking me why I care about doing a good job,” said Minnery. He was reassigned and says officials then covered up the problem by just writing it off. “They have to cover it up,” he said. “That’s where the corruption comes in. They have to cover up the fact that they can’t do the job.”

The Pentagon's Inspector General "partially substantiated" several of Minnery's allegations but could not prove officials tried "to manipulate the financial statements." Twenty years ago, Department of Defense Analyst Franklin C. Spinney made headlines exposing what he calls the "accounting games." He is still there, and although he does not speak for the Pentagon, he believes the problem has gotten worse.

"Those numbers are pie in the sky. The books are cooked routinely year after year," he said. Another critic of Pentagon waste, Retired Vice Admiral Jack Shanahan, commanded the Navy's 2nd Fleet the first time Donald Rumsfeld served as Defense Secretary in 1976. In his opinion, "with good financial oversight we could find \$48 billion in loose change in that building, without having to hit the taxpayers."

³⁸*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ³⁸

A CNN report turns out not to be correct and is given below. The CIA building in Virginia did not evacuate its 3,000 employees till after all four planes crashed. This meant they still had visual from their satellites, and this is corroborated in their report of the drill hijack exercise they held on 9/11 which we saw earlier. It is worthy to mention from another media report in *The Washington Post* that also follows, how the Vice President did give the order for the shooting down of aircraft, **and two were shot down**. These statements were later noted as being "erroneous," and the Air Force claimed they did not give their pilots such orders because they did not know how their "boys" would take such commands.

CNN

*Officials: Government failed to react to FAA warning
September 17, 2001* ³⁹

The federal government failed to heed a warning from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to evacuate key Washington buildings following Tuesday's terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, senior Defense Department officials told CNN. The officials said no action was taken for at least 12 minutes after the FAA warned the military's air defense command that a hijacked airliner appeared to be headed toward Washington. Only after the 09:38 a.m., impact into the side of the Pentagon were other government buildings evacuated, including the White House and the Capitol. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado was informed by the FAA at 09:25 a.m., that AA77 might have been hijacked and appeared headed toward Washington. Military officials at NORAD ordered fighter jets from Langley Air Force Base in Virginia to intercept the flight, but neither

³⁸ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

³⁹ [<http://archives.cnn.com/2001/US/09/16/inv.hijack.warning/index.html>]

the FAA, NORAD, nor any other federal government organization made any effort to evacuate the buildings in Washington. Officials at the Pentagon said that no mechanism existed within the U.S. government to notify various departments and agencies under such circumstances. Officials also told *CNN* that President George W. Bush had not given authorization to the Defense Department to shoot down a passenger airliner until after the Pentagon had been struck. Officials at the Pentagon also said that they were never made aware of the threat from hijacked UA93 until after it crashed in Pennsylvania.

The Washington Post

Cheney Authorized Shooting Down Planes

June 18, 2004

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The Day of the Attack

Cheney Authorized Shooting Down Planes

By Dana Milbank

Washington Post Staff Writer

Friday, June 18, 2004; Page A01

At 10:39 on the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, Vice President Cheney, in a bunker beneath the White House, told Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld in a videoconference that he had been informed earlier that morning that hijacked planes were approaching Washington.

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"Pursuant to the president's instructions, I gave authorization for them to be taken out," Cheney told Rumsfeld, who was at the Pentagon. Informing Rumsfeld that the fighter pilots had received orders to fire, Cheney added, "It's my understanding they've already taken a couple of aircraft out."

Cheney's comments, which were soon proved erroneous, were detailed in a report issued

yesterday by the commission investigating the terrorist attacks. The comments are part of the considerable confusion that surrounded top government officials as the tense drama unfolded.

The commission's description of actions taken by Cheney and President Bush, based in part on interviews with both men, provides new details of that morning. The report portrays the vice president taking command from his bunker while Bush, who was in Florida, communicated with the White House in a series of phone calls, and occasionally had trouble getting through.

Cheney, who told the commission he was operating on instructions from Bush given in a phone call, issued authority for aircraft threatening Washington to be shot down. But the commission noted that "among the sources that reflect other important events that morning there is no documentary evidence for this

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Bush counselor Karen Hughes, left, national security adviser Condoleezza Rice, center, and Cheney monitored the situation from the White House operations center. (David Bohrer -- White House via AP)

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call, although the relevant sources are incomplete." Those sources include people nearby taking notes, such as Cheney's chief of staff, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, and Cheney's wife, Lynne.

Bush and Cheney told the commission that they remember the phone call; the president said it reminded him of his time as a fighter pilot. National security adviser Condoleezza Rice, who had joined Cheney, told the commission that she heard the vice president discuss the rules of engagement for fighter jets over Washington with Bush.

Within minutes, Cheney would use his authority. Told -- erroneously, as it turned out -- that a presumably hijacked aircraft was 80 miles from Washington, Cheney decided "in about the time it takes a batter to swing" to authorize fighter jets scrambled from Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Va., to engage it, the commission reported.

Only later did White House Deputy Chief of Staff Joshua B. Bolten suggest that Cheney call Bush once more to confirm the engagement order, according to the commission. Logs in Cheney's bunker and on Air Force One confirm conversations at 10:18 and 10:20, respectively.

Later, Cheney spoke to Rumsfeld via videoconference. When the vice president said the orders had been relayed to the jets and "a couple of aircraft" had been downed, Rumsfeld replied: "We can't confirm that. We're told that one aircraft is down but we do not have a pilot report that they did it."

But the commission determined that the Langley fighter jets sent to circle Washington never received the shoot-down order. It was passed down the chain of command, but commanders of the North American Aerospace Defense Command's northeast sector did not give it to the pilots.

"Both the mission commander and the weapons director indicated they did not pass the order to fighters circling Washington and New York City because they were unsure how the pilots would, or should, proceed with this guidance," the commission reported.

"In short," the report added, "while leaders believed the fighters circling above them had been instructed to 'take out' hostile aircraft, the only orders actually conveyed to the Langley pilots were to 'ID type and tail.' "

Unknown to Cheney or Bush, however, by 10:45 other fighter jets would be circling Washington, and these had clear authority to shoot down planes, the commission determined. They were sent from Andrews Air Force Base by the commander of the 113th Wing of the Air National Guard, in consultation with the Secret Service, which relayed instructions that an agent said were from Cheney.

That arrangement was "outside the military chain of command," according to the commission report. Bush and Cheney told the commission they were unaware that fighters had been scrambled from Andrews.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁴⁰

⁴⁰ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

The above report (*Washington Post*) stating “there is no documentary evidence” that a call took place between the Vice President and the President regarding a shoot down order, turns out not to be true.

Under the Freedom of Information Act Appeal, file numbers 20080330 and 20080331 released on April 23, 2010, the Secret Service released timelines and reports made by their Agents regarding their actions during the attacks. Within these reports depict the whereabouts of the President, including various phone calls made from the White House security area.

Though a *CNN* article (September 24, 2001,) tells how George W.H. Bush was “flying to St. Paul, Minn., when the first news was flashed to their Secret Service detail. Their plane was diverted to Milwaukee, Wis., and they were rushed off to a motel beyond the city limits,” it is common fact now that Bush Sr. was attending a Carlyle Group meeting the morning of the attacks. Among those attending, Usama bin Laden’s brother.⁴¹

Vice President Cheney and National Security Advisor Rice were at their offices in the White House. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld was at his office in the Pentagon, meeting with a delegation from Capitol Hill. Secretary of State Powell was in Lima, Peru. CIA Director Tenet was at breakfast with his old friend and mentor, former senator David Boren (D), at the St. Regis Hotel, three blocks from the White House. General Henry Shelton, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was flying across the Atlantic on the way to Europe. Attorney General Ashcroft was flying to Milwaukee. FBI Director Mueller was in his office at FBI headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue.⁴² Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta was at his office at the Department of Transportation.⁴³ Federal Emergency Management Agency Director Joe Allbaugh was at a conference in Montana.⁴⁴

Deputy Special Agent in Charge (DSAIC) Marinzel, and Special Agent in Charge (SAIC) Carl Truscott of the Presidential Protective Division (PPD), compiled reports which were declassified on May 11, 2008. According to Agent Truscott, a special meeting was convened at the White House on September 11 at 09:18 a.m., after the second tower was hit. The meeting would include the following points and procedures:

- Placing counter sniper (CS) support on the White House
- Providing a Counter Assault Team (CAT) to the First Lady detail at the U.S. Capital
- Opening the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

⁴¹ [<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,176064,00.htm>]

⁴² [<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A42754-2002Jan26>]

⁴³ [<http://s3.amazonaws.com/911timeline/2001/senatehearings092001.html>]

⁴⁴ [http://abcnews.go.com/onair/DailyNews/sept11_moments_2.html]

- Increasing the number of Emergency Response Teams (ERT)
- Placing Counter Surveillance Units (CSU) near the White House
- Providing protection for Dr. Condoleezza Rice
- Increasing Technical Security Division support
- Alerting the Army Corps of Engineers/Structural Collapse Team

Rumours from officials have circulated as to how the Vice President did not arrive to the secure location inside the White House till after 10:00 a.m., which could not have had him on the phone with the President to receive an order to shoot down civilian aircraft. However, the following extract shows Mr. Cheney was already in a secure location by 09:30 a.m. Whether this was in the White House or at Barksdale Air Force Base, is unsure. But what is evident, is that an array of puzzling timelines and locations of where he has been presented to the public.

(S) 0930- ADC b6, b7C reported to basement level ZP door and entered. SAIC Truscott and Zotto were already in the area with numerous (10) Presidential and Vice Presidential staff to include Vice President Cheney and NSC Advisor Rice. The Vice President was completing a telephone call at the base of the stairs. Upon completion of the Vice Presidents call, SAIC Truscott requested that the group proceed to the PEOC.

Members of the White House staff were sceptical as to the shoot down order given by Mr. Cheney; additional verification was sorted.

(U) After the crash at the Pentagon, Commander b7C in the PEOC advised that fighter jets from Langley were scrambling. He said the Vice President had authorized them to engage any other suspect aircraft. It was at about this time, I began fielding calls from AAFB. I first got a call from [Redacted] Referred. I verified that they had been requested to do so with the PEOC. When I conveyed this to [Redacted] I told him the Vice President. [Redacted] Commander b6, b7C was more than a little incredulous. He had me tell the General to get it from the NMCC (National Military Command and Control Center). [Redacted]



A video footage of Mr. Cheney places him at Barksdale Air Force Base on the morning of September 11, 2001, as opposed to the Secret Service reports of him being in a secure bunker at the White House. Follow the link in the footnote to see ABC News' captured footage of Cheney at Barksdale Air Force Base on September 11 at 08:48 a.m.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ 01:59 minutes into the video: [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbE5QBMEgU>]

President Bush's motorcade arrives at Booker (Florida) shortly before 09:00 a.m. School buses were lined up in front of the school to form a barricade. Agents on horseback patrolled the campus on Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Snipers were on the roof. All the phone lines were tapped, and one was linked directly to the White House. "It was the safest place in the world," teacher Sandra Kay Daniels said. "If you blew your nose and it wasn't time for you to blow your nose, they knew it."

Tose-Rigell had been instructed to greet Mr. Bush at his limo and introduce him to the crowd. But on arrival, Mr. Bush was instead whisked into a side room to take a telephone call from National Security Adviser Dr. Condoleeza Rice. After, Mr. Bush told Tose-Rigell that a plane hit the World Trade Center, but that his visit would continue while his staff gathered more details. Just after 09:00 a.m., Mr. Bush entered Daniels' second-grade classroom. She began a lesson as the Secret Service agents lying in the trusses above her room listened along with the president and the children. Suddenly, a Marine responsible for carrying Mr. Bush's phone marched up to Balkwill, who was standing in a nearby side room. "Can you get me to a television?" the Marine asked while listening to someone talk to him in his ear piece. "We're not sure what's going on, but we need to see a television."

Three Secret Service Agents, a SWAT member, the Marine and Balkwill turned on the television in a nearby front office as United Airlines Flight 175 out of Boston crashed into the south tower. "We're out of here," the Marine told Balkwill. "Can you get everyone ready?" Meanwhile, Mr. Bush's chief of staff, Andrew Card, walked up to the President as he was listening to the class and whispered in his ear. In a *Washington Times* article (October 7, 2002,) "The president noticed someone moving at the back of the room. It was White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer, maneuvering to catch his attention without alerting the press. Mr. Fleischer was holding up a legal pad. Big block letters were scrawled on the cardboard backing: DON'T SAY ANYTHING YET. The remarks drafted earlier would be woefully inadequate." ⁴⁶

Mr. Bush let Daniels finish her lesson, then returned to the side room and got back on the phone with Dr. Rice. He told Tose-Rigell what had happened: "He said what we thought was a commercial plane (accident) was actually a terrorist attack." At 09:30 a.m., Mr. Bush stepped up to the podium in Booker's library and delivered the news of a terrorist attack on the country. Seconds later, he was whisked away. Said Tose-Rigell: "It was like a blink, and poof, he was gone."

⁴⁶ [http://911research.wtc7.net/cache/disinfo/alibis/washingtontimes_timetolead.htm]

Brief timeline of Mr. Bush at
Emma E. Booker Elementary School in Sarasota (Florida)
September 11, 2001

Time (a.m.)	Event
08:30	Motorcade leaves for Emma E. Booker Elementary School in Sarasota (Florida)
08:46	NORAD timeline (Flight AA11 impact on WTC1)
08:55	Motorcade arrives
09:01	Entry into Mrs. Daniels' second-grade class
09:02	Flight UA175 hits WTC2 (<i>live capture</i>)
09:04	Chief of Staff Andrew Card informs Mr. Bush (<i>live capture</i>)
09:12	Exit from classroom (<i>live capture</i>)
09:29	Televised remarks from the school. At the same time Mr. Bush tells the people that America is under "an apparent terrorist attack," two other aircrafts (Flight 77 and Flight UA93) are already in trouble.



After 09:29 a.m., when the televised speech finished, Mr. Bush is reported by officials to have left the school at 09:34 a.m. According to the clock on the wall in the image, he is still in the empty classroom at 09:40 a.m. Both Towers are still standing.
Image Copyright© Associated Press

At 10:35 a.m., Air Force One heads toward Barksdale Air Force Base and finally arrives at 11:45 a.m., reported in the *Daily Telegraph* on December 16, 2001, and *CBS News* on September 11, 2002. It has never been explained exactly why Mr. Bush travelled from Florida to Barksdale as opposed to going straight to Washington and the White House secure area bunker.

First and utmost, the President of the United States is unprotected from 08:46 a.m., until he arrives at 11:45 a.m., at Barksdale Air Force Base, whilst the Vice President and the Security Advisor are protected. In any foreigner's eyes, this looks like a deliberate act of security breach. According to Dr. Rice in a *History Channel* documentary, entitled

“9/11 State of Emergency,” she recalls how she told the President he could not come back to Washington and she then hung up on the President. In the same documentary, the President tries desperately to get in touch with Secretary Rumsfeld and Vice President Cheney; no one answers the calls. From 10:35 a.m., we are told Air Force One heads for a particular destination, it is not until 11:45 a.m., a mere 40 minutes that the aircraft carrying the President of the United States is circulating U.S. airspace whilst hijacked airliners are also in the air. We assume no one knew that Flight UA93 was the last hijacked airliner. This breach of security against the President’s protection is unprecedented as is Mr. Bush’s comments in a documentary, because it is singular to hear Mr. Bush tell us that “communications weren’t antiquated” on Air Force One yet he was unable to get in touch with the White House as he travelled to Louisiana Air Force Base. It is unrealistic, to say the least. ⁴⁷

Dr. Rice’s next statement in the documentary “9/11 State of Emergency” is peculiar. She states that through a series of alerts, the U.S. went to Defcon 1 (State of War). She called President Putin. “And I said, Mr. President, our forces will be going up on alert. He said, ‘I know, we’ve seen them. Ours [alerts] are coming down. We’ve cancelled an exercise [Russia was also implementing War Games on 9/11 due to the high Security Alert by the UN] you don’t have to worry about us. Is there anything else that we can do?’ And for one moment,” Dr. Rice concludes, “I had this moment of reflection; I thought the Cold War is really over.” It is peculiar Dr. Rice thinks that the Cold War is “really over” on September 11, 2001, whilst the rest of the world knew it was over when the Berlin Wall and Communism fell.

It was during these 40 minutes when Mr. Bush was circling in Air Force One, and denied returning back to Washington, that the order to shoot down civilian aircraft was given to the Vice President. When the President arrives at Barksdale Air Force Base at 11:45 a.m., whilst Mr. Cheney is still there (according to the mainstream media footage), the news crew captures the arrival; the President’s expression as he steps down from Air Force One is of bewilderment as to why he was kept away from the events that unfolded. Second, no hijacked aircraft has been intercepted by F15s and F16s until the last aircraft UA93 crashes at 10:03 a.m., or 10:10 a.m., according to which official timeline one chooses to follow.

Flight UA93 crash timeline

10:02 a.m. Cockpit Voice Recorder ends	FAA
10:03 a.m. Crashed	NORAD, NIST, and the 9/11 Commission
10:04 a.m. Lost primary radar	FAA
10:04 a.m. Plane is 15 miles south	Air Traffic Controller Dennis Fritz

⁴⁷ [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CoY5v4d6kD8>]

10:05 a.m. Plane flying low, erratic
10:06:05 a.m. Crashed

Witness accounts
Seismic data

It should be remembered, that a major and powerful War Game is not terminated till all four hijacked planes are no longer a threat. By implementing three strategic elements to create one disastrous event (that has not been seen against the American people since Pearl Harbor), is treasonous; yet the concept of it is breath-taking. If so many innocent lives were not sacrificed to pay the price, one could even congratulate the mastermind behind this 9/11 treasonous act.

Brief timeline of crucial events

08:46 Flight AA11 hits WTC1
08:55 Mr. Bush arrives at Booker Elementary School
09:02 Flight UA175 hits WTC2
09:11 Global Guardian paused (**not terminated**)
09:30 Vice President evacuated to secure location (or is already at Barksdale)
09:43 Flight AA77 hits the Pentagon
09:59 WTC2 explodes
10:03 (or 10:10) Flight UA93 crashed in Shanksville
10:10 Pentagon portion collapse
10:25 (or 10:44) Global Guardian terminated
10:28 WTC1 explodes
10:35 Air Force One heads toward Barksdale Air Force Base
11:45 Air Force One lands at Barksdale Air Force Base
16:00 Air Force One departs for Washington



Flight AA11, Flight UA175, Flight AA77, and Flight UA93, all turned into “injects” on FAA, NEADS, and NORAD radar screens, yet could still be tracked by their latitude and longitude through conventional radar which NORAD has. The CIA satellite dishes could do even better; they could track all hijacked airliners as they were flying around U.S. airspace. Furthermore, NASA satellites

were turned on New York area as can be seen in the image above.

One can now understand ex-Senator Cynthia McKinney's frustration in 2007: "How is it, that we can invest a country trillions of dollars in a military and an intelligence infrastructure, and it failed four times on one day?" Note how she also includes the intelligence infrastructure, because she is aware that the CIA and NASA had the capability to track these four hijacked airliners from satellites either stationed in Virginia or from other classified locations.

- September 11, 2001: Amalgam Warrior

A NORAD-sponsored, large-scale, live-fly air defense and air intercept field training exercise. This exercise usually involves two or more NORAD regions and is held twice yearly, in the spring for the West Coast and in the autumn for the East Coast. ⁴⁸

- September 11, 2001: British Navy

A British Naval exercise was being conducted in the Indian Ocean, near the Middle East. There are no forthcoming details regarding this exercise.

- September 11, 2001: Russian Exercise

We have no details of this exercise conducted by the Russian military; it was only given by Dr. Rice in her interview on a documentary by History Channel, entitled "9/11 State of Emergency."

- September 11, 2001: Timely Alert II "*bio war drill*"

A chemical attack drill operated from Fort Monmouth Army Base, in New Jersey was a seventh drill operating from this base. Staff at Fort Monmouth, were located about 50 miles south of New York City, prepared to hold a "disaster drill" to test emergency response capabilities to a fake chemical attack.

Soon after 09:00 a.m., the exercise director tells a group of participating volunteers that a hijacked plane has crashed into the World Trade Centre. The participants pretend to be upset, believing this is just part of the simulation. When they see the live televised footage of the WTC attacks, some people at the base think it is an elaborate training video to accompany the exercise. This is peculiar they should think this, but not impossible to believe such training videos are created for War Game exercises within the military by PSYOP. We know that the mainstream media have used PSYOP employees in the past. We go into a little of its history before continuing with the War Games.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency, RYAN may have been a response to the first in a series of U.S. psychological warfare operations (PSYOPs in military jargon)

⁴⁸ [<http://www.af.mil/news/airman/0196/border.htm>]

initiated in the early months of the Reagan Administration.⁴⁹ These operations consisted mainly of air and naval probes near Soviet borders. The activity was virtually invisible except to a small circle of White House and Pentagon officials, and, of course, to the Kremlin. “It was very sensitive,” recalls former undersecretary of defense Fred Ikle. “Nothing was written down about it, so there would be no paper trail.”⁵⁰

The purpose of this program was not so much to signal U.S. intentions to the Soviets as to keep them guessing what might come next. The program also probed for gaps and vulnerabilities in the USSR’s early warning intelligence system: “Sometimes we would send bombers over the North Pole and their radars would click on,” recalls General Jack Chain, a former Strategic Air Command commander. “Other times fighter-bombers would probe their Asian or European periphery.” During peak times, the operation would include several maneuvers in a week. They would come at irregular intervals to make the effect all the more unsettling. Then, as quickly as the unannounced flights began, they would stop, only to begin again a few weeks later.⁵¹ Another former U.S. official with access to the PSYOP program offered this assessment: “It really got to them,” recalls Dr. William Schneider, former undersecretary of state for military assistance and technology, who saw classified “after-action reports” that indicated U.S. flight activity. “They didn’t know what it all meant. A squadron would fly straight at Soviet airspace, and other radars would light up and units would go on alert. Then at the last minute the squadron would peel off and return home.”⁵² According to published accounts, the U.S. Navy played a key role in the PSYOP program after Reagan authorized it in March 1981 to operate and exercise near maritime approaches to the USSR, in places where U.S. warships had never gone before.⁵³ Fleet exercises conducted in 1981 and 1983 near the far northern and far eastern regions of the Soviet Union demonstrated U.S. ability to deploy aircraft-carrier battle groups close to sensitive military and industrial sites, apparently without being detected or challenged early on. These exercises reportedly included secret operations that simulated surprise naval air attacks on Soviet targets.

In the August-September 1981 exercise, an armada of eighty-three U.S. British, Canadian, and Norwegian ships led by the carrier Eisenhower managed to transit the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom (GIUK) Gap undetected, using a variety of carefully crafted and previously rehearsed concealment and deception measures. A combination

⁴⁹ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft21>]

⁵⁰ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft22>]

⁵¹ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft23>]

⁵² [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft24>]

⁵³ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft25>]

of passive measures (maintaining radio silence and operating under emissions control conditions) and active measures (radar-jamming and transmission of false radar signals) turned the allied force into something resembling a stealth fleet, which even managed to elude a Soviet low-orbit, active-radar satellite launched to locate it. As the warships came within operating areas of Soviet long-range reconnaissance planes, the Soviets were initially able to identify but not track them. Meanwhile, Navy fighters conducted an unprecedented simulated attack on the Soviet planes as they refueled in-flight, flying at low levels to avoid detection by Soviet shore-based radar sites.⁵⁴ In the second phase of this exercise, a cruiser and three other ships left the carrier battle group and sailed north through the Norwegian Sea and then east around Norway's Cape North and into the Barents Sea. They then sailed near the militarily important Kola Peninsula and remained there for nine days before rejoining the main group.

In April-May 1983, the U.S. Pacific Fleet held its largest exercises to date in the northwest Pacific. Forty ships, including three aircraft carrier battle groups, participated along with AWACS-equipped B-52s. At one point the fleet sailed within 720 kilometers (450 miles) of the Kamchatka Peninsula and Petropavlovsk, the only Soviet naval base with direct access to open seas. U.S. attack submarines and antisubmarine aircraft conducted operations in protected areas ("bastions") where the Soviet Navy had stationed a large number of its nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs). U.S. Navy aircraft from the carriers Midway and Enterprise carried out a simulated bombing run over a military installation on the small Soviet-occupied island of Zelenny in the Kuril Island chain.⁵⁵ In addition to these exercises, according to published accounts, the Navy applied a full-court press against the Soviets in various forward areas. Warships began operating in the Baltic and Black Seas and routinely sailed past Cape North and into the Barents Sea. Intelligence ships were positioned off the Crimean coast. Aircraft carriers with submarine escorts were anchored in Norwegian fjords. U.S. attack submarines practiced assaults on Soviet SSBNs stationed beneath the polar ice cap. These U.S. demonstrations of military might were aimed at deterring the Soviets from provocative actions and at displaying U.S. determination to respond in kind to Soviet regional and global exercises that had become larger, more sophisticated, and more menacing in preceding years. The projection of naval and naval air power exposed gaping holes in Soviet-ocean surveillance and early warning systems. For example, in a Congressional briefing on the 1983 Pacific exercise, the chief of naval operations noted that the Soviets "are as naked as a jaybird there [on the Kamchatka Peninsula], and they know it." His comment applied equally to the far northern maritime area and the Kola Peninsula. In short, the Navy had demonstrated that it could: Elude the USSR's large

⁵⁴ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft29>]

⁵⁵ [<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/books-and-monographs/a-cold-war-conundrum/source.htm#rft31>]

and complex ocean surveillance systems; defeat Soviet tactical warning systems, and penetrate air defense systems. In 2004, SOF was undergoing a number of enhancements in personnel, organizations, and equipment. During the next three to four years, two additional SEAL teams would be added to the existing five teams, and in 2008 the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) planned to add 550 Special Forces soldiers to its active duty Operational Detachment-Alphas (A Teams⁷) and 192 to National Guard A Teams. The Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) was also planning to add additional combat controller and combat aviation advisor personnel. U.S. Special Operations Command was also reportedly planning on adding two active duty and two Reserve Civil Affairs (CA) battalions and two active duty Psychological (PSYOP) companies to SOCOM over the next few years.

PSYOP goes hand-in-hand with false flag operations. They use mindboggling techniques directly approved from the Department of Defense, under any administration. Their techniques are created and manufactured by the Psyop Military Multimedia Propaganda Department, where “specialists, working in conjunction with analysts, produce pretext material and convince the enemy to cooperate.” According to the Department of Defense, PSYOP’s psychological operations, described in their manual *Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures* is given in the document that follows.

Joint Pub 3-05.3

APPENDIX L

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

1. General. PSYOP are planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of PSYOP is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives.

a. Intermediate and ultimate target audiences are analyzed and selected based on their likely effectiveness in generating a desired behavior. Foreign key communicators and media are termed intermediate audiences as their function is to transmit a message, not to act upon it. Intermediate target audiences are analyzed and selected based on their likely effectiveness in generating the desired behavior in the primary target audience and may not be aware that they are targeted and are supporting US objectives. HN populace, insurgents, and hostile forces are customarily selected as primary target audiences as the result of extensive information collection, intelligence, research, and analysis.

b. By law, PSYOP will not be directed at US targets.

c. PSYOP is a force multiplier. SOF planners at all levels must know PSYOP capabilities and integrate PSYOP into their flexible deterrent options and force packages. Early employment is the key to PSYOP success.

d. PSYOP plans and themes are approved by the NCA as part of a coordinated international information strategy at the interagency level. As part of that strategy, PSYOP may be strategic, operational, tactical, or consolidation:

- (1) Strategic PSYOP are conducted on a global or regional basis to support the achievement of national or theater strategic objectives.
- (2) Operational PSYOP are conducted in a defined geographic area to promote the effectiveness of an area commander's campaigns and strategies.
- (3) Tactical PSYOP are conducted in the area assigned a tactical commander to support the tactical mission.

L-1

Note section b.

Further cause of these operations is to:

(5) Create doubt in the minds of enemy sympathizers that the enemy insurgency can prevail and instill fear in them that their continued support of the enemy could result in their future punishment.

(6) Let enemy sympathizers know that the resistance is aware of who they are and initiate steps to discredit them.

(7) Reduce the enemy's will to fight; persuade them to desert, surrender, or malingering.

(8) Help convince enemy forces that their cause is unjust and immoral.

(9) Help ensure the continued support, active participation, and recruiting efforts of resistance forces.

It was Lieutenant Colonel Jim Channon, according to a research documentary by Jon Ronson in 2003, who approached and initiated composer Stephen Halpern to set out a concept of musical influences that would later be used in torture operations on Abu Ghraib prisoners in Iraq (also known as Baghdad Correctional Facility) after September 11, 2001.⁵⁶

Lt. Channon's manual, *The First Earth Battalion*, is used by the military as a guide to create musical influences then used on the prisoners. But the man who took this concept from the manual and turned those techniques "into the field, and gave it presence, and began to sort out how it could be used and continues to advise the Chief of Staff on its development," Channon said, is Colonel J. Alexander. In the document above from the PSYOP manual, under section 3 it states: "By law, PSYOP will not be directed at US targets." But this turns out not to be true.

The first time these psychological tactics were used on U.S. citizens, was in Waco Texas in 1993 against the compound of David Koresh and as the following report shows, it was also used on a wider scope over U.S. civilians through the broadcasts of the mainstream media; specifically at CNN.



Lieutenant Colonel Jim Channon

Stephen Halpern

⁵⁶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Ghraid_torture_and_prisoner_abuse]



WORLDNETDAILY

March 3, 2000

Army “PSYOP” at CNN News giant employed military “psychological operations” personnel

CNN employed active duty U.S. Army psychological operations personnel last year, [1999,] *WorldNetDaily* has confirmed through several sources at Fort Bragg and elsewhere. Maj. Thomas Collins, U.S. Information Service has confirmed that PSYOP (psychological operations) personnel, soldiers and officers, have worked in the CNN headquarters in Atlanta. The lend/lease exercise was part of an Army program called ‘Training With Industry.’ According to Collins, the soldiers and officers, ‘worked as regular employees of CNN. Conceivably, they would have worked on stories during the Kosovo war. They helped in the production of news.’

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁵⁷

The CNN military personnel were members of the Airmobile Fourth Psychological Operations Group, stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. One of the main tasks of this group of almost 1,200 soldiers and officers was to spread “selected information.” Critics say that means dissemination of propaganda. *Cable News Network* suffered a major embarrassment in the wake of the “Tailwind” story it aired, alleging the U.S. government used lethal sarin gas to kill suspected defectors during the Vietnam War. After *WorldNetDaily* was the first news organization to expose the fraudulent news production, two CNN producers were fired and, eventually, CNN veteran reporter Peter Arnett also was ousted. In that case, Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Perry Smith quit his long-time job as a military adviser to CNN.



SPORTVISION.COM

Sportvision’s live video overlay technology that creates the illusion that a yellow first-down line is painted on the field debuts. How the First-Down Line works: “If you’ve watched any football games in the last few years, you probably noticed the fluorescent yellow or orange line extending from one side of the field to the other, seemingly painted on the field. In fact, the line is computer generated, representing exactly the spot that the offense must get to for a first down. Sportvision, a company based in New York City, debuted its ‘1st and Ten’ system on September 27, 1998, and football fans everywhere rejoiced.”

⁵⁷ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

Digital developments Networks changing images on your TV

January 25, 2000

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From Paul Vercammen CNN Entertainment News Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD CNN On the set of the CNN show Showbiz Today, everything is real, from the anchors backdrop to their hairdos. But some of what's appearing on TV these days you could never touch; it exists only on a computer.

Digitally inserted images have become a fact of life on television, loud complaints over CBS's recent digital imaging swapout notwithstanding. On New Years Eve, Dan Rather stood in front of Times Square during the evening news and for coverage of the start of 2000.

But the CBS network logo in the background was digitally added and blocked out rival NBC's Jumbotron advertising screen in Times Square. The swap was so smooth that if you were watching the Eye network that night, you would never have known the difference.

In fact, few viewers probably knew about the substitution until the New York Times reported recently that CBS had used digital technology to place its logo in a variety of locations, including the NBC Jumbotron blanket.

CBS defended the digital insert, saying, Covering the Jumbotron was an aggressive move that is going to put some noses out of joint. People can disagree as to whether this is an appropriate use of technology.

With the trend only likely to grow, digitally inserted images are raising concern all the way to the network level.

We are heading in a lot of dangerous ways, says broadcast journalist Linda Ellerbee. The Chinese character for danger is also for opportunity, so it's not necessarily bad. It's just that as journalists, I believe we have to pay particular attention here.

The technology is popping up all over television. There have been virtual inserts in football games, baseball games, and television shows, including the UPN show 7 Days.

Marketing consultant Barbara McMahon helped implement the virtual inserts on a 7 Days rerun, changing the brands of toothpaste and mouthwash on a bathroom shelf to promote different companies. Her motto, she says, Be unobtrusive.

Its production-based marketing, but if it's not done respectfully, and tastefully, and matching the nature of what you're doing, I'm going to turn it off, McMahon says. I'd be the first to turn it off, and so would the audience. So it won't work.

Princeton Video Image of Lawrenceville, New Jersey creates inserts. The company says digital product placement gives advertisers the flexibility to sell different items.

Insiders say companies pay about the cost of commercial spot for a digital product insert.

You could have a box of one kind of cereal one time and change it every time that show is run in syndication, or not have any cereal at all, for that matter, says Princeton Video Images Paul Slagle.

Product placement is always going to be with us, says Phil Rosenthal, a TV critic for the Chicago SunTimes. It's just another way to bring in money.

And it's also used as a self-promotion tool. CBS Early Show liberally uses the digital signs in the background. All may be fair in morning programs and fictional shows, but most media watchers argue broadcast news organizations open themselves up to second-guessing by inserting images.

What happens, says Michael Wolff, a media columnist for New York Magazine, is that people say, well if you've changed that, what else have you changed? If you've manipulated that, what else have you manipulated?

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United Arab Emirates Confirms Hiring Blackwater Founder's Firm

By EMILY B. HAGER and MARK MAZZETTI
Published: May 15, 2011

The United Arab Emirates confirmed on Sunday that it had hired a company run by Erik Prince, the billionaire founder of Blackwater Worldwide, to provide “operational, planning and training support” to its military. But it gave no details of the company’s project to build a foreign mercenary battalion for the Emirati government.

A written statement from a top Emirati general, issued through the U.A.E.’s official news agency, said that the country had relied extensively on outside contractors to bolster its military, and that all work with contractors was “compliant with international law and relevant conventions.”

The statement, by Gen. Juma Ali Khalaf al-Hamiri, said that the U.A.E. had signed a contract with Reflex Responses, but made no mention of the hundreds of Colombian, South African and other foreign troops now training at an Emirati military base. The statement did not mention Mr. Prince by name.

The New York Times reported on Sunday that the company last year signed a \$529 million contract with the Emirati government to recruit and train a foreign battalion for counterterrorism and internal security missions, according to former Reflex Responses employees, American officials and corporate documents.

Former employees said that the company had a separate lucrative contract to help protect a string of nuclear reactors planned in the U.A.E. and to provide cybersecurity for the nuclear sites.

The U.A.E. is a close American ally, and officials in Washington indicated that there was some support in the Obama administration for the foreign mercenary battalion. But the State Department is looking into the project to ensure it does not violate American laws regulating the export of defense technology and expertise.

General Hamiri’s statement said his country’s military had gone through an “extensive process of development and Emiratisation,” which has allowed Emirati forces to make “meaningful contributions” in recent conflicts in places like Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.

Kateri Carmola, a professor at Middlebury College in Vermont who researches the use of

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SECRET DESERT FORCE: AMIRATI
REFLEXES SETS

It is in the 17th day of July 2010, secretly signed in the city of Abu Dhabi by and between:

1. The U.A.E. Armed Forces of the United Arab Emirates, represented by the signature of the Emirati General Juma Ali Khalaf al-Hamiri, and

2. Reflex Responses Management Consultants LLC, of the United Arab Emirates, represented by the signature of the Emirati General Juma Ali Khalaf al-Hamiri.

Document

Copy of Mercenary Contract

Related

Secret Desert Force Set Up by Blackwater's Founder (May 15, 2011)

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When Seeing and Hearing Isn't Believing

By William M. Arkin

Special to washingtonpost.com

Monday, Feb. 1, 1999

"Gentlemen! We have called you together to inform you that we are going to overthrow the United States government." So begins a statement being delivered by Gen. Carl W. Steiner, former Commander-in-chief, U.S. Special Operations Command.

At least the voice sounds amazingly like him.

But it is not Steiner. It is the result of voice "morphing" technology developed at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

By taking just a 10-minute digital recording of Steiner's voice, scientist George Papcun is able, in near real time, to clone speech patterns and develop an accurate facsimile. Steiner was so impressed, he asked for a copy of the tape.

Steiner was hardly the first or last victim to be spoofed by Papcun's team members. To refine their method, they took various high quality recordings of generals and experimented with creating fake statements. One of the most memorable is Colin Powell stating "I am being treated well by my captors."

"They chose to have him say something he would never otherwise have said," chuckled one of Papcun's colleagues.

A Box of Chocolates is Like War

Most Americans were introduced to the tricks of the digital age in the movie Forrest Gump, when the character played by Tom Hanks appeared to shake hands with President Kennedy.

For Hollywood, it is special effects. For covert operators in the U.S. military and intelligence agencies, it is a weapon of the future.

"Once you can take any kind of information and reduce it into ones and zeros, you can do some pretty interesting things," says Daniel T. Kuehl, chairman of the Information Operations department of the National Defense University in Washington, the military's school for information warfare.

Digital morphing — voice, video, and photo — has come of age, available for

PSYOPS seeks to exploit human vulnerabilities in enemy governments, militaries and populations.

use in psychological operations. PSYOPS, as the military calls it, seek to exploit human vulnerabilities in enemy governments, militaries and populations to pursue national and battlefield objectives.

To some, PSYOPS is a backwater military discipline of leaflet dropping and radio propaganda. To a growing group of information war technologists, it is the nexus of fantasy and reality. Being able to manufacture convincing audio or video, they say, might be the difference in a successful military operation or coup.

Allah on the Holodeck

Pentagon planners started to discuss digital morphing after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Covert operators kicked around the idea of creating a computer-faked videotape of Saddam Hussein crying or showing other such manly weaknesses, or in some sexually compromising situation. The nascent plan was for the tapes to be flooded into Iraq and the Arab world.

The tape war never proceeded, killed, participants say, by bureaucratic fights over jurisdiction, skepticism over the technology, and concerns raised by Arab coalition partners.

But the "strategic" PSYOPS scheming didn't die. What if the U.S. projected a holographic image of Allah floating over Baghdad urging the Iraqi people and Army to rise up against Saddam, a senior Air Force officer asked in 1990?

What if the U.S. projected a holographic image of Allah floating over Baghdad?

According to a military physicist given the task of looking into the hologram idea, the feasibility had been established of projecting large, three-dimensional objects that appeared to float in the air.

But doing so over the skies of Iraq? To project such a hologram over Baghdad on the order of several hundred feet, they calculated, would take a mirror more than a mile square in space, as well as huge projectors and power sources.

And besides, investigators came back, what does Allah look like?

The Gulf War hologram story might be dismissed were it not the case that washingtonpost.com has learned that a super secret program was established in 1994 to pursue the very technology for PSYOPS application. The "Holographic Projector" is described in a classified Air Force document as a system to "project information power from space ... for special operations deception missions."

War is Like a Box of Chocolates

Voice-morphing? Fake video? Holographic projection? They sound more like Mission Impossible and Star Trek gimmicks than weapons. Yet for each, there are corresponding and growing research efforts as the technologies improve and offensive information warfare expands.

Whereas early voice morphing required cutting and pasting speech to put letters or words together to make a composite, Papcun's software developed at Los Alamos can far more accurately replicate the way one actually speaks. Eliminated are the robotic intonations.

The irony is that after Papcun finished his speech cloning research, there were no takers in the military. Luckily for him, Hollywood is interested: The promise of creating a virtual Clark Gable is mightier than the sword.

Video and photo manipulation has already raised profound questions of authenticity for the journalistic world. With audio joining the mix, it is not only journalists but also privacy advocates and the conspiracy-minded who will no doubt ponder the worrisome mischief that lurks in the not too distant future.

"We already know that seeing isn't necessarily believing," says Dan Kuehl, "now I guess hearing isn't either."

William M. Arkin, author of "The U.S. Military Online," is a leading expert on national security and the Internet. He lectures and writes on nuclear weapons, military matters and information warfare. An Army intelligence analyst from 1974-1978, Arkin currently consults for Washingtonpost.Newsweek Interactive, MSNBC and the Natural Resources Defense Council.

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⁵⁸ [http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml]



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U.S. Propaganda Website

On September 11, 2001, Fort Monmouth services directly assisted in the emergency response later in the day. Its fire department deployed to Atlantic Highlands to assist

passengers coming from Manhattan by ferry, and members of its Patterson Army Health Clinic were also sent out to help. Teams of CECOM ⁵⁹ experts from the base are later deployed to ground zero in New York with equipment capable of locating cellular phone transmissions within the ruins of the collapsed towers. Its explosive ordnance company is also deployed to assist authorities should they come across anything “they think might be explosives, while digging through the debris in search of victims,” stated a Monmouth Message on September 9, 2001. The 754th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) ⁶⁰ unit released a report, entitled: *Unit Kept one Step Ahead of Enemy*, written by Renita Foster (Public Affairs Office) in which it states some of its operations and techniques. The following list includes only units close to Al Jaber between the evenings of February 24 and February 25, 1991, which took place in “Operation Desert Storm.” ⁶¹ Note their use of PSYOPS.

- 7th Marine Regiment (Task Force Ripper)
- 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment
- 1st Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment
- 3d Tank Battalion
- 3d Artillery Battalion, 11th Marine Regiment
- 3d Assault Amphibian Battalion (-)
- 1st Combat Engineer Battalion (-)
- 4th Marine Regiment (Task Force Grizzly)
- 2d Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment
- 3d Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment
- 1st Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment
- 1st Marine Division Forward Command Post
- 245th Psychological Operations (**PSYOPS**) Detachment, U.S. Army

Why CECOM would request their explosive ordnance company to search for explosive material in the tower complex rubble is pretty much anyone’s guess. We should remember that NIST and other official reports never looked for explosives when they investigated the towers’ destruction. To them, it was obvious the towers exploded due to fire.

⁵⁹ [<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/cecom/>]

⁶⁰ The 754th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit, which provides emergency response to state and federal authorities throughout New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Pennsylvania.

⁶¹ [http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/al_jaber_ii/al_jaber_ii_tabb.htm]



WTC2 explodes at 09:59 a.m.

The “multi-billionaire Warren Buffett” who was hosting the “charity fundraiser event due to take place later in the day,” at the same Air Force Base as “Global Guardian” was being operated from, is Chairman of Berkshire Hathaway. In 1987 Berkshire Hathaway purchased a 12% stake in Salomon Inc., making it the largest shareholder and Buffett the director.⁶² In 1988, Salomon Brothers signed a long-term lease, and became the main tenants of the World Trade Centre 7, which imploded late in the afternoon of the attacks. As Silverstein Properties Inc., tells us, WTC7 was extensively renovated in 1989 to accommodate the needs of Salomon Brothers.⁶³ Most of three existing floors were removed as tenants continued to occupy other floors, and more than 350 tons (U.S.) of steel were added to construct three double-height trading floors. Nine diesel generators were installed on the 5th floor as part of a backup power station.

“Essentially,” District Manager of Silverstein Properties Inc., noted, “Salomon is constructing a building within a building, and it’s an occupied building, which complicates the situation.”⁶⁴ From the same article, Mr. Larry Silverstein (owner) noted how the unusual task was possible, because it was designed to allow for “entire portions of floors to be removed without affecting the building’s structural integrity, on the assumption that someone might need double-height floors.” At the time of the attacks, Salomon Smith Barney was by far the largest tenant in WTC7 occupying: 1,202,900 sq ft (111,750 m²), which would be 64 percent of the building and floors 28 to 45.

⁶² [https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/Warren_Buffett]

⁶³ *New York Times* (February 19, 1989).

⁶⁴ *New York Times* (February 19, 1989).



Cascade Investments LLC, belonging to ex-Microsoft Bill Gates, is the second largest shareholder of Berkshire Hathaway and owns more than 5 percent of class B shares. In 1998 Warren Buffett acquired General Re (Gen Re), in a rare move for stock. General Re is a leading property/casualty and life/health reinsurance company and is now owned by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Other businesses in the General Re

Corporation group include the Underwriters of Aviation Insurance (USAU). According to their Website, “USAIG is a global leader in aviation and aerospace insurance. While the names are similar, the United States Aircraft Insurance Group (USAIG) and United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., (USAU) are actually two separate and distinct organizations. United States Aircraft Insurance Group (USAIG) and its manager, United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., (USAU), are not affiliated in any way with American International Group, Inc., (AIG). United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., is a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.”⁶⁵

In October 2008, the media reported that Warren Buffett had agreed to buy General Electric (GE) preferred stock.⁶⁶ The operation included extra special incentives: He received an option to buy 3 billion of General Electric stock at \$22.25 in the next five years, and also received a 10% dividend (callable within three years). In February 2009, Buffett sold some of the Procter & Gamble Co., and Johnson & Johnson shares from his portfolio.

What are the chances a multi-billionaire, connected to the WTC7 via the Salomon Brothers, and profiting from stock through General Electric, and the United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., (subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.,) is at Offutt Air Force Base on the morning of September 11? Furthermore, how peculiar the following “joke” from him: “I’m going to be the Usama bin Laden of capitalism. I’m on my way to an unknown destination in Asia where I’m going to look for a cave. If the U.S. Armed forces can’t find Usama bin Laden in 10 years, let Goldman Sachs try to find me.”⁶⁷

⁶⁵ [<http://www.usau.com/usau.nsf/doc/index>]

⁶⁶ The Guardian (October 1, 2008)

⁶⁷ [<http://www.cnn.com/id/42178304>]

Big Returns on Investments - Where Will Warren Buffett Hide From Goldman Sachs? - CNBC

Where Will Warren Buffett Hide From Goldman Sachs?

Published: Sunday, 20 Mar 2011 | 8:23 AM ET

By: Becky Quick
CNBC Anchor

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Billionaire investor Warren Buffett warned that he would go to great lengths to avoid having his preferred shares in **Goldman Sachs** called in by the investment bank. Now he seems to be making good on his threats.

On Saturday, Buffett boarded a private jet bound for Daegu, South Korea. "I'm going to be the Osama bin Laden of capitalism. I'm on my way to an unknown destination in Asia where I'm going to look for a cave," he joked. "If the U.S. Armed forces can't find Osama bin Laden in 10 years, let Goldman Sachs [GS] try to find me."

Buffett is headed to South Korea and then India as part of a long-planned business trip.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁶⁸

Basically, two bodies and two persons commanding those bodies were gravely charged with the responsibility to act when a hijacking occurred in the U.S. Air Defense Protocols are clear on this.

- First Body: The FAA (Administrator)

The first body responsible, including the person commanding that body, would be the Administrator of the FAA. This would be Jane Garvey.

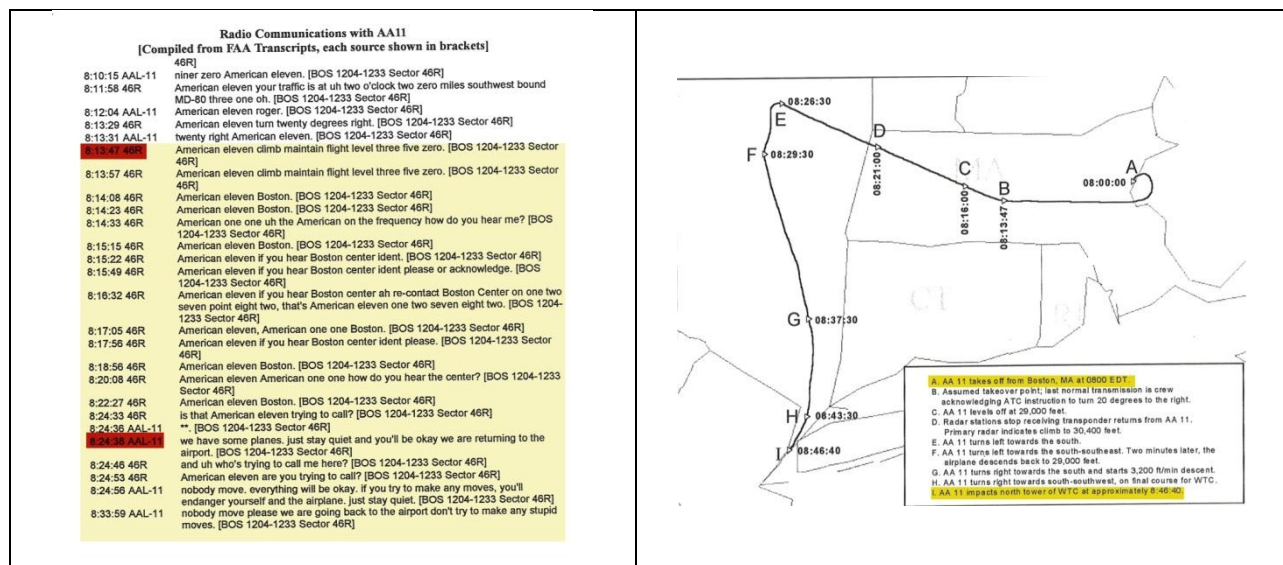
- Second Body: NMCC (Deputy Director for Operations)

The next body and person responsible would be the Deputy Director for Operations of the NMCC (located within the Pentagon). This would be Brigadier General Winfield.

These two commanders would undertake the responsibility to notify and request assistance from the Department of Defense which would then be forwarded for approval to the Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld.

⁶⁸ [http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml]

Once the Administrator of the FAA, in this case Jane Garvey, notified the commander of the NMCC, in this case Brigadier General Winfield, the former need not be troubled further regarding notification. The FAA's job done, everything now falls toward the actions of the NMCC. The person above Brigadier General Winfield (Deputy Director for Operations NMCC) was General Richard Myers, who was Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; he took over command from the Chairman, General Shelton due to the latter's absence abroad on September 11. It has never been officially explained why General Myers did not discipline Brigadier General Winfield, who on the day of the attacks was not at his post: He had requested to be relieved at 08:30 a.m. This was the time, according to FAA transcripts, that Flight AA11 was in serious trouble.



Navy Captain Charles J. Leidig took Brigadier General Winfield's place at 08:30 a.m. This being as it was, Captain Leidig would need to forward all requests or proposals for the Department of Defense military assistance to the Secretary of Defense for approval.

"On September 10, 2001, Brigadier General Winfield, U.S. Army, asked that I stand a portion of his duty as Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC) on the following day. I agreed and relieved Brigadier General Winfield at 08:30 a.m., on September 11, 2001."

—Navy Captain Charles J. Leidig
9/11 Commission Testimony

"Shortly after assuming duty, I received the first report of a plane's striking the World Trade Center. Some time after, I learned of the second plane's collision with the World Trade Center. In response to these events, I convened a Significant Event

Conference, which was subsequently upgraded to an Air Threat Conference. During the Air Threat Conference, Brigadier General Winfield relieved me and reassumed duties as Deputy Director for Operations for the National Military Command Center.”

*—Navy Captain Charles J. Leidig
National Commission On Terrorist Attacks Upon The United States
(June 17, 2004)*

“Brigadier General Winfield does not retake charge of the center until more than an hour later, at around 10:15-10:30 a.m.”

*—9/11 Commission
(June 17, 2004)*

We do not know where Brigadier General Winfield was from 08:30 a.m. to 10:15-10:30 a.m. This is roughly a two hour disappearance of one of the most important people with the responsibility to deal and handle with a hijacking over U.S. soil together with the Administrator of the FAA according to the Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01A) created in June 1, 2001, for the War Game “Amalgam Virgo 01.”

The Administrator of the FAA, Mrs. Garvey, who was the other responsible person during a hijacking over U.S. soil reported during the attacks that as many as eleven aircrafts may have been hijacked. Since Brigadier General Winfield was relieved by Navy Captain Charles J. Leidig, who was now in charge with Mrs. Garvey, did the latter notify him of these eleven possible hijackings? According to NORAD’s timeline of response (below image) released on September 18, 2001, the only open communication with the FAA was for two flights:

1. AA77 Pentagon attack
2. UA93 crashed in Shanksville

NORAD .mil

Partners in Protecting Our Homelands: DETER, DETECT and DEFEND

Newsroom: News Releases

September 18, 2001

NORAD'S Response Times, Sept. 11, 2001

PETERSON AFB, Colo. --The following timelines show NORAD's response to the airliner hijackings on September 11, 2001.

* All times are Eastern Daylight Time; NEADS = North East Air Defense Sector, NORAD
 ** Scramble = Order to get an aircraft airborne as soon as possible
 ***Estimated = loss of radar contact
 **** Flight times are calculated at 9 miles per minute or .9 Mach
 ***** The FAA and NEADS established a line of open communication discussing AA Flt 77 and UA Flt 93

American Airlines Flight 11 - Boston enroute to Los Angeles

FAA Notification to NEADS	0840*
Fighter Scramble Order (Otis Air National Guard Base, Falmouth, Mass. Two F-15s)	0846**
Fighters Airborne	0852
Airline Impact Time (World Trade Center 1)	0846 (estimated)***
Fighter Time/Distance from Airline Impact Location	Aircraft not airborne/153 miles

United Airlines Flight 175 - Boston enroute to Los Angeles

FAA Notification to NEADS	0843
Fighter Scramble Order (Otis ANGB, Falmouth, Mass. Same 2 F-15s as Flight 11)	0846
Fighters Airborne	0852
Airline Impact Time (World Trade Center 2)	0902 (estimated)
Fighter Time/Distance from Airline Impact Location	approx 8 min****/71 miles

American Flight 77 - Dulles enroute to Los Angeles

FAA Notification to NEADS	0924
Fighter Scramble: Order (Langley AFB, Hampton, Va. 2 F-16s)	0924
Fighters Airborne	0930
Airline Impact Time (Pentagon)	0937(estimated)
Fighter Time/Distance from Airline Impact Location	approx 12 min/105 miles

United Flight 93 - Newark to San Francisco

FAA Notification to NEADS	N / A *****
Fighter Scramble: Order (Langley F-16s already airborne for AA Flt 77)	
Fighters Airborne (Langley F-16 CAP remains in place to protect DC)	
Airline Impact Time (Pennsylvania)	1003 (estimated)
Fighter Time/Distance from Airline Impact Location	approx 11 min/100 miles (from DC F-16 CAP)

*NORAD's timeline of response
Released on September 18, 2001*

The previous flights which hit the tower complex were not discussed on open communications with the FAA; however, a notification was given to NORAD for all four flights. This can be seen clearly in NORAD's timeline above. The FAA are adamant however, that phone bridges were established immediately after the initial attack at

08:46 a.m., on WTC1 from Flight AA11, and that NORAD was informed in real time of all developments. NORAD denies, to this day, that such actions were taken by the FAA.

The persistence shown by the FAA on this open communications with NORAD, is because it is stated as a requirement in the Air Defense Protocol (CJCSI 3610.01A, page 2 in Section 6). The reason NORAD showed persistence that the FAA did not abide by the Protocol order, could have tongues wagging on the missing links in the military's chain of command that day. Apart from missing military personnel that morning, there was also a missing link in the FAA: Mike Canavan, Associate Administrator of the Civil Aviation Security was in Puerto Rico, apparently leaving no designated replacement in his absence. Lt. General Mike Canavan stated the following to the 9/11 Commission regarding his absence:

Here's my answer, and it's not to duck the question. Number one, I was visiting the airport in San Juan that day when this [9/11 disaster] happened. That was a CADEX airport, and I was down there also to remove someone down there that was in a key position. So when 9/11 happened, that's where I was. I was able to get back to Washington that evening on a special flight from the army back from San Juan, back to Washington. So everything that transpired that day in terms of times, I have to [REDACTED] and I have no information on that now, because when I got back we weren't [REDACTED] that wasn't the issue at the time. We were [REDACTED] when I got back [REDACTED] it was [REDACTED] what are we going to do over the next 48 hours to strengthen what just happened.

Though Lt. Canavan's response to why he was where he was and not where he should have been is somewhat topsy-turvy due to the censoring, yet sufficient enough an excuse for him to resign the following month. This is probably the only resignation seen from an official after the attacks.



Fighter aircraft such as this F-15 conducted air patrols around Raymond James Stadium in Tampa in support of Super Bowl XLIII.

F-22, F-16 & F-15 fighter aircraft patrol areas around critical infrastructure and during special events.

General Characteristic F-15

Primary function:	Tactical fighter
Contractor:	McDonnell Douglas Corp.
Power plant:	Two Pratt & Whitney F100-PW-220 or 229 turbofan engines with Afterburners
Thrust:	(C/D models) 23,450 pounds each engine
Wing span:	42.8 feet (13 meters)
Length:	63.8 feet (19.44 meters)
Height:	18.5 feet (5.6 meters)
Speed:	1,875 mph (Mach 2.5 plus)
Maximum takeoff weight:	(C/D models) 68,000 pounds (30,844 kilograms)
Ceiling:	65,000 feet (19,812 meters)
Range:	3,450 miles (3,000 nautical miles) ferry range with conformal fuel tanks and three external fuel tanks
Crew:	F-15A/C: one. F-15B/D/E: two
Armament:	One internally mounted M-61A1 20mm 20-mm, six-barrel cannon with 940 rounds of ammunition; four AIM-9L/M Sidewinder and four AIM-7F/M Sparrow air-to-air missiles, or eight AIM-120 AMRAAMs, carried externally
Unit Cost:	A/B models - \$27.9 million (fiscal 98 constant dollars); C/D models – \$29.9 million (fiscal 98 constant dollars)
Date deployed:	July 1972
Inventory:	Active force, 396; Reserve, 0; ANG, 126

General Characteristic F-16

Primary Function:	Multirole fighter
Builder:	Lockheed Martin Corp.
Power Plant:	F-16C/D: one Pratt and Whitney F100-PW-200/220/229 or General Electric F110-GE-100/129
Thrust:	F-16C/D, 27,000 pounds
Length:	49 feet, 5 inches (14.8 meters)
Height:	16 feet (4.8 meters)
Wingspan:	32 feet, 8 inches (9.8 meters)
Speed:	1,500 mph (Mach 2 at altitude)
Ceiling:	Above 50,000 feet (15 kilometers)
Maximum Takeoff Weight:	37,500 pounds (16,875 kilograms)
Range:	More than 2,000 miles ferry range (1,740 nautical miles)
Armament:	One M-61A1 20mm multibarrel cannon with 500 rounds; external stations can carry up to six air-to-air missiles, conventional air-to-air and air-to-surface munitions and electronic countermeasure pods

Unit cost:	F-16A/B, \$14.6 million (fiscal 98 constant dollars); F-16C/D, \$18.8 million (fiscal 98 constant dollars)
Crew:	F-16C, one; F-16D, one or two
Date Deployed:	January 1979

Military War Games of Global Guardian

War Game Definition: A simulation, by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation.

—*Dictionary of Military & Associated Terms*
(U.S. Department of Defense 2005)

2000	War-game	Type of drill	Operating from	Body/Agency
Apr. 19	VO-OO	Crop duster chemical incident	Holloman	WADS/NORAD
Oct. 24-26	Pentagon MASCAL	Hijack scenario on U.S. soil	Pentagon	Pentagon
Dec 1-4	Northern Denial	Russian exercise		NORAD

2001	War-game	Type of drill	Operating from	Body/Agency
Jan	Timely Alert	Chemical attack on U.S. soil	Fort Monmouth Army Base, NJ	
June 1-2	Amalgam Virgo 01	Cruise-missile defense	Tyndall Air Force Base	CINCNORAD
Sept. 11	Amalgam Warrior	Air defense/intercept against foreign retaliation	No details	NORAD
	FBI/CIA Anti-Terrorist Task Force	Anti-terrorist operations	Monterey, California	FBI/CIA
	AWACS	Two AWACS aircraft (Tinker AFB, Oklahoma) sent over DC + Florida; surveillance during president coup	No details	NORAD
	Apollo Guardian	Space Command	No details	STRATCOM
	Crown Vigilance	Air Combat Command	No details	No details
	Able Danger / Able Warrior	Anti-terrorism drill	No details	SOCOM
	NRO/CIA	Hijack scenario in U.S.	National Reconnaissance Office	CIA
	Computer Network Attack	Computer attack drill	Offutt Air Force Base Omaha, Nebraska	US STRATCOM ¹
	Northern Guardian	Hijack scenario in U.S.	Keflavik AFB, Iceland	NORAD
	Northern Vigilance	Russian Air Force	Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colorado	NORAD
	Operation Southern Watch	174th Fighter Wing (NY) Air National Guard deploys to Sultan Air Base, Saudi Arabia		
	Operation Northern Watch	Fighters (Langley AFB) to Turkey		
	Red Flag	Diverts F-15s of 71st Fighter Squadron, Langley AFB, VA; DC ANG's 121st Fighter Squadron of Andrews Air Force Base also depleted	Nellis AFB, Nevada	
	Vigilant Guardian 01	Hijack scenario London to Cairo using "injects"	Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colorado	NORAD

¹ In a 1998 defense department newsletter is a report how for several years, the U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM) had been incorporating a Computer Network Attack (CNA) into Global Guardian.

2001	War-game	Type of drill	Operating from	Body/Agency
	Vigilant Warrior	Ref: Richard Clarke	Ref: Richard Clarke	NORAD/JCS
	No details	British Navy exercise	Indian Ocean	
	No details	Firemen training	Fort Meyer VA Ed. Ctr	Pentagon
	No details	WTC Emergency	Fiduciary Trust Co., 97th floor, WTC2	
	Timely Alert II	Chemical attack on U.S. soil	Fort Monmouth Army Base, New Jersey	
Sept. 12	TriPOD I	Biological war drill on U.S. soil	World Trade Center NY	FEMA
Sept. 12	TriPOD II	Biological war drill on U.S. soil	World Trade Center NY	FEMA
May 21	RED Ex	Chemical attack on U.S. soil	Pier 92 New York	FEMA

Special thanks to Mr. Tarpley for additional information on the given War Games conducted around and during the September 11, 2001, attacks. Through his research, an additional 3 games (totaling 22) is now known to have been operational on that fatal day.

In addition, from September 1st to the 10th of 2001, Operation “Swift Sword” was being implemented: Deploying 25,000 British troops to Oman; two U.S. carrier battle groups arriving on station in the Gulf of Arabia just off the Pakistani coast; and, 17,000 U.S. troops joining more than 23,000 NATO troops in Egypt for operation “Bright Star.” ²

The purpose for all these War Games on September 11 was due to the National Special Security Event, which was going on at the United Nations in New York.

² Sources: *The Guardian*, *CNN*, *Fox*, *The Observer*.